Saturday,
25th August, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VI, 1956

(13th August to 8th September, 1956

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THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Dated.........10.04.2015

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Saturday, 25th August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

रेलवे में प्रोत्साहन और बोनस

*१३६८. **श्री डाभी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्राक्कलन समिति के इस सुझाव पर विचार कर लिया है कि रूस में प्रचलित प्रोत्साहन और बोनस प्रणाली को भारत में रेलवे विभाग में चालू किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Shri Dabhi: May we have some idea as to the nature of the incentives and bonuses prevalent in Russia ?

Shri Alagesan: We had some information given to us by the Delegation that visited Russia. Their recommendations are also under consideration. I am not able to give the details of the scheme, but as far as the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop goes, this incentive scheme is already under operation with regard to a certain number of employees.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Is it a fact that the system of incentives and bonuses is being worked at Chittaranjan and, if so, what are the results of this working ?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, I said just now that the incentive bonus scheme is in operation in Chittaranjan.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is in operation ?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, that is what I said.

Mr. Speaker: What is the result of that operation, he wants to know.

Shri Alageaan: I can only say, Sir that it has been working satisfactorily and producing results. Now we have appointed a Special Officer to go into this question introducing it in other workshops as well.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether the Railway Ministry has made any attempts to consider this, that is, if the workmen in any workshop make an offer to the Railways that they are prepared to increase the output by, say 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. of what it is or what it has been in the past year or two, would the Ministry consider applying this Chittaranjan scheme to that particular workshop also?

Shri Alagasan: That is our object. It is our object to extend the incentive bonus scheme to other workshops as well as and that is at present under consideration.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: How long will this consideration take, since this has already been in operation for, I think, about two years ?

Shri Alagesan: To make a success of that scheme, we want what are called rate fixing personnel, and it takes a good deal of time to train the rate fixers. I am told it takes between two to three years to train a rate fixer. So, as and when the scheme is introduced we should also have this personnel. Subject to that, this consideration can be completed and the scheme implemented.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: I understand that in the Second Plan period the Government is going to utilise the existing personnel as well as the other necessaries for the purpose of intensive application, so that an increased number of wagons might be moved. May I, therefore, enquire whether the system of incentive and bonus will be applied there so that wagons might be moved quickly ?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: That is, to the running staff.

Shri Alagesan: Perhaps the hon. Member wants it to be applied to the running staff. The scheme at present is in connection with the workshops, and there is no intention to apply it to the running staff.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether these studies about time and motion will be done by the railway officers themselves or they will be given to industrial business consultants who are specialists in making these studies ?

Shri Alagesan: Such a scientific study has been done only in Chittaranjan. I think it has been done by the railway officers themselves.

Shri Mohiuddin: In order to introduce this incentive system, may I know whether the optimum production for minimum wages has been fixed for the Chittaranjan workshop?

Shri Alagesan: The norm is fixed for each kind of work and then this is operated.

Suburban Railway Services

*1400. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1866 on the 2nd May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee set up to investigate into the problem of excessive over-crowding during the peak hours in Suburban railway services at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have since been examined;

(b) if so, the recommendations accepted; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The report is still under examination.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know how long it will take to finalise the conclusions in view of the fact that this report was submitted some four or five months ago ?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, it was submitted in April. This was considered at a meeting of the Chief Operating Superintendents of the Railways held recently also. And the suggestions that have been made will be further considered by the Board, and it won't be long before we take decisions on them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the Railway Board have taken into consideration the opposition of the Bombay Municipal Corporation towards these recommendations before finalising their conclusions?

Shri Alagesan: They have made several recommendations. I do not know to what particular recommendation the Bombay Municipal Corporation has taken exception. I am not aware.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Bombay Municipal Corporation have taken strong exception to the recommendation about staggering of office hours. I want to know at what stage that is.

Shri Alagesan: In regard to that, of course, we cannot compel anybody to fix the office hours at a particular time. Even as it is, I understand that the office hours vary between 9-30 and 10-30 in the morning. So there is already some staggering in operation. Whether it can be extended to others, that may be considered. But the intention was first to apply it to the railway offices themselves and take a decision about that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any assessment has been made of the additional amount that has to be incurred if the recommendations of that committee are accepted ?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one to the other. This is purely about suburban railway services. There are a number of other recommendations, about staggering of office hours and so on. It does not come under this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, there are some recommendations which have been made. If they result in additional expenditure because of the running of additional trains and other things, I want to know whether any estimate of the additional expenditure that has to be incurred has been made.

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice of that.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the examination by Government in regard to overcrowding will be confined only to the suburban railways or will be directed also towards those places, where there is perennial overcrowding throughout the year ?

Shri Alagesan: That is a more general question. This refers to suburban overcrowding, that is overcrowding in the trains around the areas of the cities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. The Committee went into the question of overcrowding around these areas and submitted their recommendations. And the question refers to that. The general question about overcrowding is of course, always under constant examination.

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know whether it is a fact that the Suburban Railway Consultative Committee had gone into all these recommendations and they opposed the recommendation of doing away with the separate women's compartment ?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, we have set up a Suburban Railway Users' Committee also

I do not have their recommendation before me. But the question of keeping the separate women's compartment can be considered.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In regard to those suburban railway areas about which Government have taken a decision to electrify —and this Committee has also recommended the same ——, may I know whether such works as importing the necessary materials will be speeded up?

Shri Alagesan: Yes Sir, that has been decided upon even earlier. The Calcutta electrification has been decided upon much earlier, and the work is going on according to schedule—may be a little late.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: In order to increase the frequency of the electric trains in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras it is proposed to have centralised traffic control. I would like to know in how many places in Bombay how many stations in Calcutta and how many stations in Madras the Ministry proposes to have centralised traffic control, and at how many stations do they intend to have electro-pneumatic signalling?

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dabhi.

Shri Achuthan: There is another question—question No. 1428—dealing with the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 1428 deals with railway headquarters and Question No. 1401 deal with divisional headquarters.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): They are two different questions and the subject-matter covers two different railways. So, they cannot be clubbed together.

Mr. Speaker: Both the questions refer to the divisional headquarters.

Shri Alagesan: One refers to the Western Railway and the other to the Southern Railway.

Shri Achuthan: But they all pertain to one single subject, namely, the railways.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister finds it convenient, he may answer. Otherwise, they may be taken up separately.

Shri Alagesan: I have no objection to take the two questions together.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Divisional Headquarters

*1401. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several representations have been made to Government protesting against the Government's decision not to make Ahmedabad one of the Divisional Headquarters of the Western Railway; and

(b) if, so the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government have not been able to comply with their request.

Railway Headquarters

*1428. **Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 635 on the 2nd August, 1956 and state:

(a) for how long the construction work on the proposed Divisional Railway Headquarters at Olavakkot has been stayed or slowed down; and

(b) the estimated cost of this construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The work was slowed down for about a month from the last week of June, 1956.

(b) Rs. 1,58,000/- approximately.

Shri Achuthan: More than a dozen Members of Parliament and a good majority of M.L.As, besides many Malayalam daily newspapers, Chambers of Commerce and several municipalities including Palghat and the Political Parties have all strongly appealed to the Railway Ministry that taking all aspects into consideration, the best place for the location of the divisional headquarters is Shoranur and not Olavakkot. In view of this fact, may I know what is the main reason or what further development took place to decide that Olavakkot will be the seat of the divisional headquarters?

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member who has put the question himself knows all the circumstances. A number of constations have been held with the hon. Members hailing from that area. In fact, the two hon. Members sitting by his side will also be able to answer part of this question that the hon. Member has put. I may say that after taking all the aspects into consideration, it was decided to stick to the original decision of locating the divisional headquarters at Olavakkot.

Shri Achuthan: Is it not a fact that the Planning Commission has said more than once that as far as possible, there must be some regional considerations in the matter of development schemes, and may I know why Shoranur cannot be chosen as divisional headquarters when it has the divisional engineers' officers' loco-sheds and other facilities such as cheap labour and cheap land? On what considerations did the Government decide that Olavakkot should be the divisional headquarters when it has already got a Community Project, an industrial estate, a sleeper factory, and the Malampuzha scheme is also there and it is a more industrial area than Shoranur and the land is costly there. What are the main considerations for choosing Olavakkot?

Mr. Speaker: It is not a resolution on which the hon. Member is speaking.

Shri Achuthan: It is an important matter. When all the factors are against Olavakkot, what made the Government to decide that Shoranur should not be the headquarters and that Olavakkot should be the headquarters?

Mr. Speaker: All the points that the hon. Members referred to can only form the subject-matter of a resolution. This is question-hour. Only facts must be ascertained by a single question and a single answer. The hon. Members cannot club all points together and ask for a general opinion as to what are the considerations, etc., for arriving at a decision. If the hon. Minister has no objection, he can give the dominant consideration for the decision.

Shri Alagesan: I shall try to give the answer. I would not like to go into the local rivalries as regards the merits of one place or the other. I may say that all the Members of Parliament coming from that area have been, not once but several times, consulted on this question. Originally, the decision was taken to locate the divisional headquarters at Olavakkot, because of its proximity to Palghat where there are high schools and also accommodation available for the staff. When a divisional headquarter is set up at a particular place, naturally we will not be able to build all the quarters that are necessary for the staff. When a large town is available near at hand, the staff can find accommodation without difficulty. These were some of the considerations on which we decided to locate the divisional headquarters at Olavakkot.

As far as the regional distribution is concerned, when the question of having the divisional system was taken up in regard to the Southern Railway, naturally it was decided that at least one divisional headquarter should be in the Kerala area. I have only to inform the House that this place called Olavakkot is as much in the Kerala area as any other place.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether Shoranur would not be more central, as far as the Kerala State is concerned, and if so, may I know why Government did not consider that aspect at all ?

Shri Alagesan: That aspect was also considered, because several hon. Members spoke to us and also wrote to us about this. There was also a delegation of certain public men that came and saw us, and it was a delegation from Olavakkot and elsewhere. There were rival claim for both these places. But, on account of the advantages which Olavakkot enjoyed over Shoranur, it was finally settled that we should have the divisional headquarters at Olavakkot.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the reasons for not making Ahmedabad one of the divisional headquarters in the Western Railway? Ahmedabad is a central place.

Shri Alagesan: It may be that Ahmedabad was not chosen, but, I would like to say that the various headquarters on the Western Railway have been inaugurated on the 1st August. They are : Bombay, Baroda, Ratlam, Kotah, Jaipur, Ajmer, Rajkot and Bhavnagar. It will be seen that several headquarters have been located in the Gujarat area.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Ahmedabad has misbehaved.

Shri Alagesan: Even so, that would not have been a consideration at all.

Shri Dabhi: I wanted to ask whether—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion on this point, namely, why Ahmedabad ought to be preferred or ought not to be preferred to Ratlam, etc. All these points would have formed part of the correspondence on the matter. These cannot be decided during the question-hour. The hon. Members can only ask for facts and not for reasons or opinions.

पर्यटन

***१४०२. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री १४ मार्च, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उस राज्य में पर्यटन का विकास करने के लिये जो प्रस्ताव भेजे थे क्या उनके बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है; और

(घ) अन्तिम निर्णय करने में देरी होने का क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रतियां (copies) जिनमें उत्तर

प्रदेश के लिये स्वीकृत हुए प्रस्ताव भी शामिल हैं, वे संसद् के पुस्तकालय में मिल सकती हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास के लिये १,९३,२६,००० रुपये की मांग की थी और उस को उसके बदले कुछ ही लाख रुपये दिये गए हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ इतनी कम उदारता क्यों दिखाई गई है ?

Shri Alagesan : Uttar Pradesh has sent up proposals costing Rs. 1,93,00,000. That was a much bigger plan. We are not able to accommodate all the proposals that were sent by the Uttar Pradesh Government. But I may inform the hon. Member and the House that in connection with the Buddha Jayanti celebrations, we have undertaken various works like the improvement of roads, construction of bridges and putting up rest houses at various places, all of which go to extend the tourist facilities. In Uttar Pradesh, the cost of all these works comes to Rs. 94·41 lakhs.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जो योजना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भेजी थी, उस में बुद्धिस्ट केन्द्रों के अलावा भी बहुत सी सड़कों के निर्माण के सुझाव रखे गये थे। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या उन सुझावों को बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया गया है या किसी और 'हैड' से जैसे रोड्ज विंग से— उनको बनाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Alagesan : Naturally, there are other places also. For instance, when you connect Banaras and Sarnath, it is not as if one is serving the Buddhist centre only because, such connections serve all other places of importance also. There are other proposals also, but as I said, the works amounting to the sum of Rs. 94 lakhs and odd will be carried out this year. Subject to the availability of finance, we have to do all these things and undertake all these works with reference to other States and other areas as well. As the provision that has been made in the Plan has been very meagre, we could not do more than what we have now undertaken.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि पर्यटकों के वास्ते उत्तर-प्रदेश के किन किन स्थानों को चुना गया है, उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

Mr. Speaker : I am not going to allow this. She cannot ask about "*Kin Kin Sthanon*", she can ask about one.

Shri Matthen : The game sanctuary on the Periyar Lake in my State is attracting more and more tourists not only from India, but from outside. The present hotel there is very expensive. Will the Deputy Minister try to have a cheaper hotel for the tourists?

Mr. Speaker : Is it in Uttar Pradesh? I am not going to allow this.

Aluminium Coaches and Wagons

*1403. **Shri Jhulan Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) how many coaches and wagons constructed out of aluminium are in use at present ;

(b) what is the result of the experiment conducted on these kinds of rolling stocks; and

(c) the steps taken to build more of them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) 50 coaches, 50 covered wagons and 500 open wagons all Broad Gauge—of steel construction with aluminium panelling.

(b) It is too early to assess the results; some reports have come in and they are being examined.

(c) The experiment has been extended to 50 more coaches to be built by Hindustan Air craft Ltd. and the construction of 50 more wagons with aluminium panelling is under consideration.

Shri Jhulan Sinha : May I enquire if this experiment has given encouraging results so far and if it is proposed to continue it in future?

Shri Alagesan : I have said that the results should be studied further. In the meanwhile, this experiment is being extended to 50 more coaches that are being built by the H.A.L. and also to 50 more wagons.

Shri Jhulan Sinha : May I enquire what has been the saving of steel by the substitution of steel by aluminium so far in the construction of coaches and wagons?

Shri Alagesan : Of course, when you have aluminium panelling, it replaces steel. The initial cost may be higher, but it is bound to be lighter with aluminium panelling— the results of this experiment should be studied further more carefully before firm conclusions can be drawn.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : May I know by how much the tare weight of the wagons has been reduced by using aluminium?

Shri Alagesan : I said, by using aluminium the coaches or the wagons, as the case may be, become lighter; but , I cannot give the difference.

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know the percentage.

Shri Alagesan : I do not have the figure.

Shri Jaipal Singh : May I know whether the aluminium that is used for this particular purpose is indigenous or imported. If it is imported. why is it imported?

Shri Alagesan: I am unable to say. I think it is indigenous; but I am not quite sure. I say it suhject to correction.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : स्टील के वैगन्स और कोचेज में जितनी लागत लगती है और एल्यूमीनियम के वैगन्स और कोचेज में जितनी लागत लगती है उसमें क्या फर्क है, और क्या एल्युमीनियम के कोचेज और वैगन्स बनत हैं वे उतने दिन चलते हैं जितने दिन कि स्टील के चलते हैं ?

Shri Alagesan : I could not quite follow the hon. Member; will he kindly put his question in English?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : He wants to know the difference in cost between aluminium and steel coaches and wagons and their lasting capacity.

Shri Alagesan: I shall give the comparative prices of coaches with steel panelling and with aluminium panelling. Coaches with steel panelling cost Rs. 1,30,000 and with aluminium panelling Rs. 1,33,700. As regards broad gauge covered wagons, steel wagons cost Rs. 12,100 and wagons with aluminium panelling cost Rs. 14,200. Open wagons with steel panelling cost Rs. 11,100 and open wagons with aluminium panelling cost Rs. 13,040.

Seth Govind Das : I enquired whether the aluminium wagons will last as long as the steel wagons.

Shri Alagesan : That has to be studied, because we do not have sufficient experience; the question of life has to be studied further.

Association of Workers with Management

*1404. **Shri Jhulan Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to implement the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government to associate, wherever possible, workers and technicians with the management of Industries in the public sector to begin with?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : Provision already exists in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to secure, to some extent, the association of labour with management through Works Committee constituted under the Act. This has been extended in several undertakings by the formation of Production Committees on a voluntary basis. The draft Second Five Year Plan recommends widening the scope of the association of employees with the management by providing for their participation in the management through joint management councils. Questions as to the precise scope and manner of such participation are being considered.

Shri Jhulan Sinha : May I enquire if in any of the undertakings in the public sector directly under the Government, there has been any association of the workers with the management so far?

Shri Abid Ali : The Railway Board, is thinking of introducing this system of management committees in some of the workshops.

Shri P. C. Bose : May I know whether the all-India personnel management officers have recently expressed their views against this association of employees in the management of industries and if so, the reason therefor?

Shri Abid Ali : They have said something to that effect; but, I do not remember the exact recommendation.

Shri Kasliwal : May I know if Government have any information as to whether there has been association of workers with management in some industries in the private sector and if so, what are the results of this association?

Shri Abid Ali : The system has been introduced recently I think in Modi Nagar and in some textile-mills in Ahmedabad. Now TISCO has taken up this system and it has been introduced in Nepa Nagar also. It is too early to assess the results of this association.

Shri Kamath: In view of the fact that the Deputy Minister's senior colleague, the Labour Minister, and I believe also the Prime Minister, have been talking about not merely the workers' association with management, but also about profit-sharing and co-partnership in industries, particularly since the passing of their party resolutions at Avadi and Amritsar may I know whether Government has made a beginning in this direction by convening a tripartite conference of the Government, the management and the workers in at least one industry to chalk out their line of action in the very near future?

Shri Abid Ali : This matter has been explained in detail in the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government. We take up these items for discussion in industrial committees and conferences, wherever it is possible to do so.

Shri Kamath : Is any tripartite conference of the Government, the management and the workers going to be convened in the near future?

Shri Abid Ali : There are Tripartite conferences.

Shri Kamath : For this particular purpose?

Shri Abid Ali : We do not convene a conference only for one item of such a kind.

Shri K. P. Tripathi : May I know when the decision will be finally announced as to what the purpose and scope of these management councils are going to be, as decided by the Planning Commission?

Shri Abid Ali : I have already indicated that this matter is being examined.

Shri M. K. Moitra : Will the Government be pleased to state whether, when workers are asked to be associated with the management, they are allowed to take decisions about running of the factories or do they just concentrate only on labour-management relations?

Shri Abid Ali : I have said that the precise scope and manner of such participation is under consideration.

Railway Accident Claims

*1405. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary question on Starred Question No. 709 on the 14th March, 1956 and state the result of the enquiry into the bogus claims made by some persons in the railway accident at Jangaon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : Enquiries have revealed that in three cases the claimants received compensation on false grounds. All these cases have been made over to the Police for further action.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know what is the total amount involved?

Shri Alagesan : In these three cases, the total amount involved comes to Rs. 11,150.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know by whom this enquiry was made?

Shri Alagesan : The Claims Commissioner first awards compensation. The Claims Commissioner was a Retired Sessions Judge of Hyderabad. Later it came to light that some persons did not exist. Now, those cases have been handed over to the police for investigation.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know whether any steps are being taken to realise the amounts?

Shri Alagesan : Yes, the Police are investigating into the matter. That is what I said.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav : May I know how many claims were there for loss of life?

Mr. Speaker : In these three cases?

Shri H. G. Vaishnav : Not only in these three. Out of the total claims.

Shri Alagesan : Claims for death alone numbered 28. Claims for death and property numbered 94.

Indian Lac Cess Committee

*1407. **Shri Jaipal Singh** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the personnel of the Indian Lac Cess Committee;

(b) the number of times it has met since 1952; and

(c) the plans of the Government to improve representation in the Committee?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 31].

(b) The Governing Body met 7 times and the Advisory Board 8 times. One Joint meeting of the Advisory Board and the Governing Body was also held.

(c) An Amendment Bill raising the number of growers' representatives and providing for representatives of Parliament and some other interests, not previously represented, has recently been passed by Parliament.

Shri Jaipal Singh : In view of the fact that we are now an independent country, may I know why the Government is still pursuing the weightage of foreign concerns? I find in the Bill for example, three members to represent the shellac manufacturing industry, all foreigners, one of them a Pakistani and for export, and lac brokers, etc. Will the Government reconsider and see that other dependence no weightage is given to foreign concerns?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry to observe that my hon. friend has not followed the discussions in the House nor the actual shape in which the Bill was passed by this House. This is no longer there. We have now reduced it and kept only four representatives for all the manufacturers. There is no specific representation for any particular trade. We can vary the representation for smaller industries and bigger ones.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that the closing balance of lac cess has been mounting up every year and if so, may I know why it is not being utilised for the purposes for which it is meant?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is a fact that some balance has accumulated. We will see that it does not exist for long.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The number of actual lac growers has increased appreciably. May I know what mechanism the Government have got to see that the actual lac growers are represented and not others in their name?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is not the solitary committee where we nominate growers' representatives. By and large we can safely say that we have got actually people interested in growing representing on the various commodity committees the interests of the growers.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. The hon. Member must have been present and taken interest in the Bill and shape the Bill in the way he wants. He did not do so but is now asking questions. What is the use of putting questions now?

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister said that actual growers..

Mr. Speaker: It is only a week ago this Bill was before the House. The hon. Member could have been here and shaped the provisions to suit the requirements that are, according to him, necessary.

Shri Jaipal Singh: That is quite correct. I humbly suggest that representations have been made as a result of this amended Bill. The growers almost overwhelmingly are *Adivasis*. Why is not a single *Adivasi* on the Committee?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Bill has been amended. We are going to make nominations in accordance with it.

Mr. Speaker: *Adivasis* can also be nominated.

Shri A. P. Jain: They can be nominated.

Motor Transport Employees

†*1409. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether Government propose to enact a comprehensive law for regulating the working conditions of motor transport employees?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : जी, हां ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन राज्यों में मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी हो गया है उन में इस दिशा में क्या कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री आबिद अली : जो स्टैंन्डिंग लेबर कमेटी पिछली अप्रैल में मिली थी उस में इस बारे में भी विचार किया गया था और यह फैसला हुआ है कि एक कानून मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट के कर्मचारियों के बारे में लाया जाये । उस का मस्विदा बना कर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भेज दिया गया है । उन की राय आने के बाद हम उस को बहुत जल्दी एक छोटी कमेटी के सामने पेश करेंगे । उस के बाद कानून यहां पेश करने का विचार है । जिन स्टेट्स में मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है, वहां पर भी कर्मचारियों के लिये जो मोटर वेहिकिल्स ऐक्ट है यह तो लागू होता ही है, और उसके अनुसार आपस में काफी समझौते हो चुके हैं जिन पर अमल किया जाता है ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट में काम करने वाले मजदूर कहां तक इस से प्रभावित होंगे ?

श्री आबिद अली : जहां तक कामर्शल मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट एम्प्लायीज का सवाल है, उन पर यह कानून लागू किया जायेगा, ऐसा निश्चय किया गया है ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when this draft Bill was sent to the State Governments?

Shri Abid Ali: Might have been sent about a month back.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the reasons for the delay from April when the Standing Labour Committee met and agreed that such a legislation should be undertaken and it is sent to the State Governments after a lapse of five months?

Shri Abid Ali: It was decided in the month of April. Thereafter we had to collect a lot of information. This information is not available in this country. we had to get it from the I.L.O. and the countries where such Acts are in force. Then the draft is made. That takes time. It is not somebody's brain wave that can be put on a sheet of paper.

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether the Government is in a position to tell the total number of employees in this transport department of industries throughout India?

Shri Abid Ali: The Census report of 1951 says that there are 3,89,000 transport workers. There are no separate figures for employees in motor rransport.

पंडित च० ना० मालवीय : जो कानून बनाया जायेगा उस में क्या कोई ऐसी तजवीज है कि कोई ऐसी बाड़ी बनाई जाये जिस में कि एम्प्लायीज की यूनियन्स के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज भी शामिल हों ?

श्री आबिद अली : जी हां, जो कमेटी हम नियुक्त करेंगे उसमें कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल होंगे ।

Indian Ports

*1410. **Shri Gidwani**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of holding up of Ships at the Indian Ports for an excessively long time: and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 32].

Shri Gidwani: It is said in the statement feasibility of taking measures to avoid bunching of ships—which is a factor over which the port authorities have no control—....May I enquire whether some of the cargo cannot be diverted to Kandla and some other intermidiary ports like Bhavnagar to avoid bunching of ships at major ports?

Shri Alagesan: Yes. Diversion of ships to Kandla is already engaging our attention. That is also being done. Already we have taken up this question with the overseas shipping companies so that the bunching of ships at a particular port may be avoided.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the 200 ton crane which was imported from Germany for use in the Calcutta port is in working order now?

Shri Alagesan: I cannot say. The number of cranes has been found to be insufficient. All the major ports without exception have ordered further cranes to deal with the additional traffic.

Shri Gidwani: I am enquiring about the particular 200 ton crane imported from Germany.

Shri Alagesan: I am not aware; I have no information.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister will recall that last year certain shipping companies had complained that on account of long delays in clearing the ships at Indian ports, they proposed to increase the freight rates. May I know now whether all those conditions which led to those companies threatening to increase the freight rates, have now been removed?

Shri Alagesan: The delays at the ports that had been occurring some time back have been substantially reduced and the shipping companies I should think are satisfied with the present position. The threat of surcharge has also been withdrawn.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether one of the main causes of delay is the want of stocking space from ship to the round which is due to the want of wagons to take the goods early?

Shri Alagesan: With regard to that also we have taken several steps. The Director of Rail Movements, Calcutta, has been appointed as a co-ordinating officer to watch the arrivals of iron and steel, cement and other food grains cargo. He will be the co-ordinating authority. As far as the creation of availability of space is concerned, at the ports of Bombay and Calcutta huge dumps have been created where as soon as these iron and steel cargoes arrive they can be diverted if they are not already removed by the consignees.

Shri Matthen: May I know whether the hon. Deputy Minister knows that the Administrator of the Cochin Port has complained that there is insufficient cargo and vast open space, and if so will they be good enough to divert some of the cargo meant for South India to that place?

Shri Alagesan: Subject to other factors, ships are being diverted to Cochin

Harbour. It is a matter for gratification that there has been no congestion in Cochin Port all these three years and it has been working very well.

Mr. Speaker: He says there is so much of open space in Cochin Harbour and the congestion in other harbours or ports may be removed by diverting the cargo to Cochin.

Shri Alagesan: That cannot be the only consideration. For instance goods which have to reach upper India cannot be carried to Cochin.

Shri Matthen: I did not suggest that.

Shri Alagesan: Then they will have to find rail capacity for that, that will perhaps complicate mattters.

Shri Matthen: I mentioned South India.

Shri Alagesan: That is why I said that subject to other factors, the question of diverting ships to Cochin will be considered.

Postage on Book Packets

*1411. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to consider the increase in postage on book packets has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether it has been considered?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No, it is still under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when this committee was appointed and why it has taken such a long time in submitting its report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was appointed in August, 1955 and the Government prescribed that it should put up its report within a period of six months. They asked for extension twice and an extension each time of two months was given.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this committee will examine the postage rates which prevail in other countries like U.K., and U.S.S.R., and give a report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has already finished this work and submitted its report in the middle of June. I presume it should have examined the comparable rates in other countries.

Mr. Speaker: I find a number of questions and answers of this kind "Has the report been received?" "No". "How long will it take?". "Two months". These are all matters which ought to be avoided as much as possible. There are substantial matters on which information can be elicited. I am not able to finish even fifty per cent. of the questions here, and even within that fifty per cent. I call many are absentees. Therefore, let us get through.

हज को जाने वाले यात्री

*१४१२. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई-कलकत्ता मेल गाड़ी के, जो जून के अन्तिम सप्ताह में हज को जाने वाले यात्रियों को जबलपुर से बम्बई ले जा रही थी, इंजन पर पाकिस्तानी झण्डा लगाया गया था?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): शायद किसी तीर्थ यात्री ने जबलपुर स्टेशन पर हरे रंग का एक तिकोना रेशमी झण्डा गाड़ी के इंजन पर लगा दिया था। इसके किनारों पर चमकीला गोटा लगा हुआ था। अगले स्टेशन पर जहां गाड़ी खड़ी हुई यह झण्डा उतार लिया गया।

यह झण्डा पाकिस्तानी झण्डा नहीं था।

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that this green flag was hoisted at Jubbulpur Railway Station with the station master and some other railway officers also travelling in that train looking on, that some passengers protested against this hoist of the flag and that in spite of the protest this flag was not removed by the station master and railway officers at Jubbulpur Station?

Shri Alagesan: The information before me is as follows. A party of Muslim Haj pilgrims was on its way to Bombay. At Jubbulpur an extra third class bogey was attached for their sake. Somebody sought permission to garland the engine in honour of the head priest who was starting from that place, and the permission was given and the engine was garlanded. Later on some body noticed after the train had left, that is my information, that there was also a green flag stuck on to the engine. So, this was immediately conveyed to the people at the next halt and they had the flag removed at the next halt. The further information is that it was not a Pakistani flag but only a sort of green flag.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that when this Bombay bound Calcutta Mail arrived in Narsingpur, the next halt from Jubbulpur —and this I know at first hand because it is in my constituency....

Mr. Speaker : Even then, it cannot be first hand, the hon. Member is here.

Shri Kamath : From eye witnesses Sir, I have been there recently. Is it a fact that even when it arrived at Narsingpur, the next halt, some passengers again protested to the station master and these Haj pilgrims who were in the train resisted for some time the removal of the green flag, whether you call it Pakistani or green, whatever it is, from the engine and it was after great delay, nearly half or three quarters of an hour, the station master of Narsingpur succeeded in removing the flag from the engine?

Shri Alagesan : I do not have such detailed information before me. I do not know whether the information just now conveyed by the hon. Member is correct or not. The only information before me is that when this was brought to the notice of the station staff at the next halt, it was promptly removed.

Shri Kamath : Is the Minister aware that such incidents of the green flag going up in various places on various occasions have happened very often in our country since the last general election particularly, when it went up in Malabar, and is the Minister in a position to assure us that Government is not smuggly complacent about this entire matter?

Mr. Speaker : The Railway Minister to speak on behalf of the entire Government?

Shri Kamath : The Minister may say something.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बात का सरकार ने पूरा पता लगा लिया है कि जबलपुर और नरसिहपुर स्टेशनों पर जो यह झंडे की घटना हुई उसमें किन लोगों का हाथ है और इस सम्बन्ध में जबलपुर और नरसिहपुर के जो रेलवे कर्मचारी है उनका भी किसी प्रकार का सम्बन्ध है या नहीं ?

Shri Alagesan : It appears that a Muslim cleaner boy sought the permission of the engine crew to put this garland on the engine and the permission was given Perhaps it was given in an innocuous way, nothing was thought much about it. Then when this flag was noticed, it was brought to notice and removed. More than that I do not have any information and I do not think there is any great need to be so anxious or concerned over this very small incident.

Shri Kamath : Will he formally enquire into the matter in view of the serious allegation made by my hon. friend Seth Govind Das, and also because it is not a small matter at all?

Shri Chattopadhyaya : It is not as green as it looks.

Shri Kamath : The Minister must take a more serious view.

Shri Alagesan : Now we have issued instructions that such permission to decorate the engine etc., should not be given easily and the officers should be more vigilant. Usually such permission has to be obtained from the district or divisional officers. In this case it was given by the engine crew who did not do quite a discreet thing. I do not mean to say it was quite a wrong thing but perhaps it was not discreet for the engine crew to have given this permission. In future the permission for such things like decoration of the engine etc., will have to be sought from and given by the divisional or district authority.

Shri Kamath : On a point of order. If, as my hon. friend Seth Govind Das alleged, some railway servants also are implicated in this matter, an enquiry must be held and they must be brought to book. That is what I want.

Mr. Speaker : What is the harm if the hon. Minister writes once again and ascertains the facts? In view of these statements that there was a tussle in one station, that the permission to garland was taken advantage of to hoist a flag, and that there was a cleaner, who is an employee, what is the harm if the Minister tells the House, 'Yes. I shall write and ascertain what exactly these facts are'? I am not able to see the difficulty at all.

Hon. Members and Ministers must be able to satisfy the House. It is not for one side only that the Ministers are here they are here on behalf of the Parliament. Parliament is the supreme body.

I have been watching these questions again and again. What is the harm if the Minister says, 'Yes I shall look into these things, and I shall ascertain once again these facts.'?

Shri Alagesan : If that is your wish, I shall ascertain.

Mr. Speaker : It is my wish and the wish of the House.

Shri Alagesan : I shall ascertain.

Mr. Speaker : I would request all Ministers not to create any impression that anything is withheld or that anything is allowed or permitted. If anything is brought to their notice, of which they are not fully conversant, they must make enquiries. It is in the interests of the country as well as Parliament's dignity.

Shri Kamath : Thank you very much, Sir.

Rural Credit Survey

*1415. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the form and amount of grants, loans and advances asked for by the Governments of Punjab and PEPSU for 1956-57 from the Central Government and the Reserve Bank under a scheme prepared by the State Government in connection with the recommendations made by the Directive Committee of the Reserve Bank of India on the basis of the Rural Credit Survey for financing agriculture and other allied occupations;

(b) whether the Central Government and the Reserve Bank have arrived at a decision in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No request has so far been received either by the Central Government or by the Reserve Bank of India from the Government of Punjab.

The Government of PEPSU has not asked for any loan from the Reserve Bank of India. The State Government has asked for a loan of Rs. 2·5 lakhs and grant of Rs. 1.55 lakhs from the Central Government.

(b) As regards Punjab, the question does not arise. Regarding PEPSU, the proposals received by the Central Government will be considered by the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board as soon as it is established.

(c) Does not arise.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number of States that have prepared schemes in this behalf? May I also know whether Government have any scheme which has been formulated to implement this policy which has been approved by this House.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, it is our purpose to implement the policy and the various recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey. We had brought forward a Bill, and that has been passed and most of the States are submitting their schemes under that Act.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number and the names of the States that have submitted their schemes to the Central Government, and also the number of schemes approved so far.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The hon. Member has asked the question only in respect of Punjab and PEPSU. So, I have not got the rest of the information. So far as PEPSU is concerned, they have asked for a loan, as I have already for a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs. I can mention all the details, if you would permit.

Mr. Speker: Not necessary.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know whether Government are aware that the supply of rural credit for financing agriculture and other allied occupations has not yet started in PEPSU?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The hon. Member would be aware that the Act which has been recently passed provides for the setting up of the co-operative development and warehousing board, which will be responsible for deciding matters of policy and also agricultural finances.

The constitution of that board has been almost finalised. It is shortly going to be set up, and all these questions will primarily be decided by that board.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Do Government get any returns from the State co-operative banks regarding the facilities for advancing rural agricultural credit, and if so, are Government aware that the amounts that were advanced to the various State Co-operative banks for rural credit purposes have not been fully utilised?

Shri A. P. Jain: It may be so in some cases, but I think, on the whole, there is a greater utilisation of those resources.

बीड़ी पर उपकर

*१४१८. **श्रीमती अनुसूयाबाई बोरकर**: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकारों को बीड़ी पर लगाये गये उपकर से प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि प्राप्त होती है ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दुस्तान में सभी जगह बीड़ी के कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को बराबर मजदूरी दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली): (क) बम्बई, कच्छ, पेप्सू, मध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल, त्रिपुरा, त्रावणकोर-कोचीन और विन्ध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा कोई कर नहीं लिया जाता है। बाकी राज्य सरकारों से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है जो सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों ने विभिन्न स्थानों के लिये अलग अलग वेतन निश्चित किये हैं। देश के सब भागों में रहन-सहन और

जीवन का तरीका एक समान नहीं है। इस वजह से सबके लिये समान वेतन निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्रीमती अनुसूयाबाई बोरकर : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि "क" "ख" और "ग" श्रेणी के राज्यों में न्यूनतम मजदूरी निश्चित करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्री आबिद अली : अलग अलग जगहों पर अलग अलग वेतन निश्चित किये गये हैं। अजमेर में १००० बीड़ी के लिये १रुपया २ आने है। त्रावणकोर-कोचीन में १००० बीड़ी के लिये १ रुपया १४ आने है। भोपाल में १ रुपया से १ रुपया ६ आने है। त्रिपुरा में १००० बीड़ी के लिये १ रुपया १२ आने है। विन्ध्य प्रदेश में १ रुपया २ आने से १ रुपया १४ आने १००० बीड़ी के लिये है। मध्य प्रदेश में......

श्रीमती अनुसूयाबाई बोरकर : जिन कारखानों में ५० से अधिक मजदूर काम करते हैं क्या उनको फैक्टरी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री आबिद अली : मैं मध्य प्रदेश में मजदूरी की दर भी बता रहा था। वहां पर १००० बीड़ी के लिये १ रुपये से १ रुपया ८ आने है।

जिस कारखाने में पावर का उपयोग नहीं होता है और वहां अगर २० कामगार है तो वह कारखाना फैक्टरी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत आ जाता है।

पंडित च० ना० मालवीय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि मजदूरी अलग अलग है लेकिन बीड़ी के भाव सब जगह यकसां है, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री आबिद अली : बीड़ी के भाव भी अलग अलग है बीड़ियों के अलग अलग मार्के होते है और भाव भी अलग अलग होते हैं। मैं बीड़ी तो नहीं पीता हूं लेकिन ऐसा मुझे मालूम हुआ है।

खाद्यान्नों का निर्यात

*१४१६. **श्री बू० चं० सोधिया** : क्या **खाद्य और कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनवरी से ३० जून, १९५६ तक भारत से किन किन खाद्यान्नों का कितनी -कितनी मात्रा में और किन किन देशों को निर्यात हुआ है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : सभा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध सं० ३३**]

श्री बू० चं० सोधिया : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि गेहूं का आटा, चावल, जवार, और मक्का जो कि विदेशों को निर्यात किया गया है उसकी क्वांटिटी अंदाजन ४५,००० टन होती है। क्या सरकार बताने की कृपा करेगी कि इस निर्यात से देश के अन्दर इन खाद्यान्नों की कीमतों पर क्या असर पड़ा है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : इस वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में जब यह देखा गया कि कीमतें कुछ बढ़ रही है तो इन चीजों का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया गया। लेकिन इस बात का लिहाज रखा गया कि जिन लोगों ने वादे कर लिये हैं इन चीजों को बाहर भेजने के और जिन्होंने मुआहिदे कर लिए हैं उनको इजाजत दे दी जाये। चावल १९ जनवरी को बाहर भेजना बन्द कर दिया गया था। गेहूं से जो चीजें बनती हैं उनका निर्यात ३१ जनवरी को बन्द कर दिया गया। मक्का ३१ दिसम्बर के बाद बाहर भेजना बन्द कर दिया गया और ज्वार २३ जनवरी के बाद भेजनी बन्द कर दी गई। हो सकता है कि इस निर्यात से कुछ थोड़ा बहुत फर्क पड़ा हो लेकिन जो कुछ भी मुमकिन हो सकता है वह किया गया है।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know whether, before allowing foodgrains to go outside the country, Government made any calculations about the buffer stocks available in the country, because the rise in prices is not a matter of today, but they have been rising on from some months past ?

Shri A. P. Jain: The export policy is decided twice in a year, in the beginning of the year and in the middle of the year. The export policy with regard to these commodities was decided in the middle of 1955, and permission was given. As soon as it was found that the prices were going up, further exports were prohibited, and only those persons who had entered into firm contracts for the export, before the prohibition, were allowed to fulfil those contracts after the prohibition had come in.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

F.A.O. Expert

***1399. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agricultural Organisation has assigned recently any Soviet Expert to tender advice to the Government of India;

(b) if so, nature of work that would be done by him; and

(c) the duration of his stay in India?

Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. One Expert has been nominated by the F.A.O.

(b) To advise the State Government of West Bengal on the Organisation of Pharmacology Department of Bengal Veterinary College.

(c) 12 months in the first instance.

वी० पी० पी०, आदि का पहुंचाया जाना

***१४०६. श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न डाकघरों को इस आशय का निदेश दिया है कि वी० पी० पी०, रजिस्टर्ड पत्रों और मनिआर्डरों को एक निश्चित समय के भीतर अवश्य पहुंचा दिया जाया करे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे निदेश क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) डाक-तार निदेशिका, संस्करण अक्टूबर, ५४ के खण्ड (Clauses) ३२, १४२—क, ११३—क तथा २७७ में दिये गये अनुदेशों (instructions) में निर्धारित अवधि में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) उक्त डाक-तार निर्देशिका के खण्ड ११३—क तथा २७७ में दिये गये अनुदेशों का इस विचार से संशोधन किया गया है कि चाहे रजिस्ट्री की हुई वस्तु का एड्रेसी (addressee) या मनीआर्डर के पाने वाला व्यक्ति न भी मिले—फिर भी उन वस्तुओं को निर्धारित अवधि तक रोक रक्खा जाय। ऐसे मामलों में पूर्व अनुदेशों के अनुसार ऐसी वस्तु को या मनीआर्डर को तत्काल ही उसके भेजने वाले या प्रेषक (remitter) को वापिस कर दिया जाता था।

Railway Collision

***1408. Shri U.M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a collision occurred on the 19th October, 1955 between two motor trolleys of the Western Railways on the metre gauge main line;

(b) the officers who had control over these:

(c) whether there was any enquiry into the cause of collision;

(d) whether any action has been taken against any of the officers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 34].

Catering

***1413. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Stations on the Indian Railways where catering is done by Spencers;

(b) whether these Stations are profitable; and

(c) the reasons why Government are not taking over these Stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) four.

(b) Yes, so far as can be ascertained.

(c) Government do not desire to abolish all private catering.

Dungarpur-Ratlam Line

***1414. { Shri Bheekha Bhai:**
Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in under taking traffic survey of Dungarpur-Ratlam railway line as sanctioned by the Railway Board ; and

(b) the time by which the proposal will materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There has been no delay in commencing this survey.

(b) They survey is expected to be taken in hand by about September 1956 and completed within six months from the date of its starting.

बारमेड़ में पीने के पानी की सुविधा का अभाव

***१४१६. श्री बादशाह गुप्त** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि थार रेगिस्तान में भारत-पाकिस्तान (पश्चिमी) सीमा पोस्ट बारमेड़ पर पीने का पानी प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए अब तक सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर):

(क) बारमेड़ में पीने के पानी की कुछ सुविधायें मौजूद हैं, पर वे काफी नहीं है ।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार बारमेड़ में एक पानी की योजना पर विचार कर रही है जिस पर ४.२० लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है । योजना स्वीकृत हो जाने पर राष्ट्रीय पानी व सफाई प्रोग्राम के मातहत इस काम के लिए राज्य सरकार को आवश्यक केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायगी ।

Employees of Panagarh Base

***1417. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) how many employees of Panagarh Base have been given alternative employment ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they have been declared work-charged staff of Director General of Civil Aviation?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Three

(b) With the exception of the Officer-in-Charge of the Base who is a regular employee of the Civil Aviation Department all the other staff is treated as work-charged establishment.

Road Development

***1420. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether the policy and programme followed by the different State Governments in the matter of Road Development is according to the Schedule of the Nagpur Plan of 1943;

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Yes, Sir.

Safety in Coal Mines

***1421. Shri Chattopadhyaya:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) the decision since arrived at regarding the appointment of a 'High Power Commission' to go into the question of safety in the Coal Mines ; and

(b) if so, when the same will be constituted?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (b). The Coal Mines Regulations which provide for safety in coal mines are being revised in the light of experience gained and after taking into account the recommendations made by the Courts of Enquiry. These have already been considered in details by the Industrial Committee on Coal Mines which is a tripartite Committee. It will be watched how the revised regulations meet the requirements. Therefore, appointment of a Commission of Enquiry is not considered necessary.

Dairy Development Scheme in Bihar

***1422. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state how far the State of Bihar is going to be benefited by the Dairy Development Scheme envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Dairy Development Plan of Bihar envisages the establishment of three co-operative milk unions, two creameries and one milk powder factory besides expansion of the existing co-operative dairies. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 57.9 lakhs of which Central assistance will be Rs. 46.05 lakhs. The benefits which will accrue are:—

(i) organised production of milk in villages and improved distribution in cities through co-operative milk unions,

(ii) profitable utilisation of milk through the co-operative creameries and the milk powder factory in villages far removed from fluid milk markets, and

(*iii*) direct employment to about 1300 persons.

Transport Department of Manipur

***1423. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Transport Department of the Government of Manipur;

(b) whether any representation has been made by the third and fourth grade employees of the State Transport of Manipur; and

(c) if so, the action the Government of Manipur have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 166.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the main points made in the representation to the State Government and the decisions taken by that Government thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 35].

Supply of Wheat to Punjab

***1424. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have been approached by the Punjab Government for the supply of wheat stocks for the snowbound areas of Lahaul and Spiti; and

(b) if so, how much and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The Punjab Government wanted an assurance that 5,000 tons of wheat and 2,900 tons of rice would be supplied to them by the Central Government for issue in Kulu Sub-division and to the people in Lahaul and Spiti areas. This assurance has been given.

नर्मदा नदी पर पुल

***१४२५. श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री १३ दिसम्बर, १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७९३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत में बड़वानी के निकट राजघाट पर नर्मदा नदी पर पुल के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उसके कब तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) पुल को बनाने का काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं किया गया है। क्योंकि इसकी बनावट (design) के बारे में अभी तक राज्य सरकार के साथ बातचीत चल रही है।

(ख) काम शुरू होने की तारीख से लगभग ३ साल में।

Railway Compounders

***1426. Mulla Abdullabhai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1478 on the 16th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Commission and Pharmacy Council of India in respect of pay of Railway Compounders; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Tube-Well

***1427. Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and if so what facilities are extended to people desiring to have electric connection for running tube-wells for irrigation purposes;

(b) whether the State Governments have been advised to extend such connection to agriculturists desiring to replace their oil engines by electric motors; and

(c) if so, whether any subsidy will be given to meet the cost of connection and replacement of oil engines?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Government of India is mainly concerned with the financing and implementation of the large scale projects for construction of

State owned tubewells. The State Governments are, however, giving financial assistance by way of loans under the Grow More Food Programme for privately owned tubewells, proposed to be connected with electric power.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Passenger Amenities

*1429. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether independent arrangements for water supply have been made by the Railways at Chiluvur Railway Station (Southern Railway); and

(b) if so, when and at what cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The proposals for independent arrangements for water supply at the station are under examination of the Railway.

Bonus for Tea Labour

*1430. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bonus agreement for Labour between the Tea Labour Industry for the North India concluded in January, 1956 stipulates that the Second instalment of bonus for 1954 should be paid in National Savings Certificates;

(b) whether there are proposals under consideration to modify it to enable payment into the provident Fund of the recipients instead of purchasing National Savings Certificates; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) A suggestion to this effect has been received.

(c) No.

Kosi Project Authority

*1431. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1594 on 20th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wagons supplied to the Kosi Project for transport of cement, coal and steel were inadequate as compared to their needs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of wagons demanded and supplied; and

(d) whether the Kosi Project gets same treatment in matter of priority for wagons as the other river valley projects?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appehdix VIII, annexure No. 36].

(d) There is no special priority for other river valley projects except programmed movements sponsored by State Governments or the Union Government and accepted by Railways. Kosi Project, however, enjoys a special priority under Item 'C' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule.

Railway Wireless Operators

*1432. **Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 1843 on 7th May, 1956 and state whether the combined seniority list of the wireless operators of the Northern Railway has since been finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): it will be finalised by 30-9-1956.

रासायनिक खाद

*१४३३. **श्री श्री राज नारायण दास :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रासायनिक खादों के उत्पादन, आयात और उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति पर फिर से विचार कर रही है या कर चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पुनर्विचार की पृष्ठभूमि क्या है और किन विशेष परिस्थितियों में ऐसा किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या किसी नई पद्धति पर इन खादों के उपयोग सम्बन्धी प्रयोगों के फलस्वरूप फसलों की लागत में विशेष कमी की जा सकती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रयोग के परिणामों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) तथा (ख). विविध प्रकार के नाइट्रोजन वाले उर्वरकों की क्रियाशक्ति (Performance), देर तक रखने और विभिन्न गुणों के विषय में प्राप्त अन्तिम जानकारी के आधार पर विभिन्न फैक्टरियों में बनाये जाने वाले उर्वरकों की किस्मों और उनकी मात्राओं के सम्बन्ध में पुन: विचार किया जा रहा है और देश में बनाये जाने वाले नए उर्वरकों के इस्तेमाल को लोकप्रिय करने के लिए आयात कार्यक्रम में परिवर्तन किया जाता है।

(ग) तथा (घ). यूरिया, अमोनियम सल्फेट नाइट्रेट और कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाईट्रेट जैसे नये उर्वरकों में इस लिए कम खर्च होता है क्योंकि इन में अमोनियम सल्फेट की निस्बत प्रति इकाई नाइट्रोजन की लागत कम है। यूरिया और अमोनियम सल्फेट नाइट्रेट के परिवहन और प्रबन्ध में खर्च कम होता है क्योंकि ये अधिक संकेन्द्रित (Concentrated) हैं। कृषि प्रयोगों ने यह दिखाया है कि इन नये उर्वरकों में आमतौर पर नाइट्रोजन के स्रोत और अमोनियम सल्फेट का सा असर होता है।

Metre-Gauge Coach Factory

*1434. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1140 on the 3rd April 1956 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the proposal to construct a metre-gauge coach building factory has concluded;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) where it will be located ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to establish a factory for the manufacture of M.G. steel body, Lightweight coaches.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Ayurveda

*1435. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are prepared to give recurring and non-recurring grants for the establishment of new Ayurvedic Colleges and Ayurvedic Research Institutes by State Governments;

(b) if so, whether any limit has been placed on the amount to be spent annually on this Head; and

(c) the conditions, if any, for the award of this grant?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Provision for such expenditure exists in the State Plans. The Central Government's assistance is limited to grants for upgrading teaching institutions and for research schemes.

(b) The Plan provision for the Centre under this Head is Rs. 60.50 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 11.5 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1956-57.

(c) The approval of the Advisory Committee is necessary before any grants are sanctioned.

Contribution of India to F.A.O.

*1436. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the contribution of India as a member of the Specialised Agency of the United Nations of F.A.O. during 1955?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): India's contribution to the F.A.O. for the year 1955 worked out to $267,995. Out of this $10,850 were due to India out of F.A.O.'s Working Capital Fund. The balance of $257,145 which is equivalent to Rs. 12,24,500/- has been paid to the Organisation.

Extension Training Centres and Basic Agricultural Schools

*1437. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar of Principals of the Extension Training Centres and Basic Agricultural Schools was held in Simla;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of this seminar; and

(c) the steps taken to implement these?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the main recommendations of the seminar of the Principals of Extension Training Centres and Basic Agricultural Schools held in Simla is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 37].

(c) The proceedings of the conference are being circulated to State Governments for necessary action. Further action will be taken on receipt of replies from the State Governments.

Railway Crossings

*1438. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Bombay State Road Transportation Corporation suggested the adoption of the Japanese practice in India to avoid collision between vehicles and trains at unmanned Railway crossings;

(b) the details of system adopted in Japan which will prevent collisions at such crossings; and

(c) whether Government have considered the same and whether it can be adopted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, in a Press Note.

(b) In Japan, the practice is reported to be that whenever a public vehicle approaches an unmanned railway crossing, the vehicle stops, the conductor gets down and sees the railway track on both sides and makes sure that the way is clear. He then gives a signal to the vehicle to cross the railway track.

(c) This will be brought to the notice of the State Governments.

P. & T. Directorate, Orissa

*1439. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1873 on 2nd May, 1956 regarding raising the status of the Orissa Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs and state:

(a) whether representations received in this behalf have since been considered; and

(b) if so, what is the decision taken?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No justification was found to upgrade Orissa Circle.

Bezwada-Nellore Track

*1440. **Shri Chattopadhyaya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up to the end of July, 1956 in the matter of doubling the railway track of 25 miles between Bezwada and Nellore Section of Southern Railway;

(b) whether Government propose to accelerate the pace of work; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Doubling between Chirala and Vetapalemu (5 miles) was completed and opened to traffic on 4-6-56 while the work between Chirala and Stuartpuram (5½ miles) is nearing completion.

(b) The work is going on at as quick a pace as possible.

(c) The work is being taken up in stages and about 40 miles of doubling will have been taken in hand in 1956-57. It is too early to say when doubling of Bezwada-Nellore Section will be completed.

Manipur State Transport

*1441. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the drivers and the conductors of the Manipur State Transport who have been killed or injured as a result of the attack on them by the hostile Nagas so far;

(b) the help or relief rendered to the members of the families in case of deaths and to the injured persons for their treatment; and

(c) whether any arrangement for armed escort of the civilian trucks and buses has been made when the traffic will be resumed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No driver or conductor of the Manipur State Transport has been killed. One conductor who was injured was given free medical treatment at the Government Hospital at Imphal.

(c) Vehicles are now plying on the Imphal-Dimapur Road in convoys under Armed Military Escort.

Settlement of Landless Workers in Bihar

*1442. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount of grants and loans sanctioned to the State of Bihar for the purpose of resettling landless workers for the year 1956-57?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Nothing so far. The scheme is awaited from the State Government.

Sugarcane Cess

*1443. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total outcome from sugarcane cess to various States in 1955-56; and

(b) whether the Government of India have given any directions to various State Governments for the utilisation of sugarcane cess?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The required information will be collected from the State Governments and laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) As levy, collection and utilisation of the cess on sugarcane is exclusively a States' subject, the Central Government have no authority to issue any such directions.

Payment of Wages Act

*1444. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 591 on the 9th March, 1956 and state the reasons for the delay in bringing forward the Bill amending the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 as promised in the earlier reply?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Finalisation of the proposals for amendment has taken time as State Governments, Employing Ministries and the All India organisations of employers and workers had to be consulted. Their replies have since been received and are being examined.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

*1445. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees State Insurance Scheme has been applied to Punjab and PEPSU; and

(b) if so, when and where?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Scheme has already been applied to Punjab and the proposal to apply it to PEPSU is under consideration.

(b) The Scheme has been working from 17th May, 1953 in Ambala, Jamna-nagar, Bhiwani, Ludhiana, Jullunder, Batala and Amritsar (including Chehratta). Its extension to 8 more towns *viz.*, Dhariwal, Sonepat, Simla, Hissar, Khanna, Khasa, Faridabad and Rewari is under consideration.

Railway Subordinate Staff

*1446. **Shri Chattopadhyaya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of increasing the number of higher grades for various categories of subordinate staff on the Railways;

(b) when the same is likely to be finalised; and

(c) what special measures are being taken to expedite the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The subject is still under examination by a Committee of Directors of the Railway Board and is taking time as extensive and detailed investigation is necessary. The work is being expedited.

Transfer of Head-quarters of R.M.S. Circle, Orissa

*1447. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision to transfer the Head-quarters of the R.M.S. 'N' Division of the Orissa circle from Calcutta to Cuttack has been arrived at; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Accommodation for the office of the Superintendent, Railway Mail Service at Cuttack is being obtained.

Grading of Agricultural Products

*1448. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the construction of Central Control Laboratory and three regional laboratories for compulsory regulation of quality of major agricultural and allied products before export in accordance with standard prescribed under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1947?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Plans for the construction of building of Central Control Laboratory at Nagpur are ready. Efforts are being made to acquire land at Calcutta and Bombay for the construction of two regional laboratories. The land at Cochin for the regional laboratory there has been taken on lease from the Port Trust authorities.

Tobacco Chewing

***1449. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the news which appeared in *Indian Express* dated the 3rd August, 1956, that chewing of Pan Supari with strong tobacco causes cancer in the mouth and state whether Government propose to take steps to warn Pan Supari chewers to refrain from taking strong tobacco?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The relationship of chewing Pan Supari and tobacco with cancer of the mouth is already the subject of study at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. The preliminary data is suggestive of greater predisposition but the studies are still not complete. In the absence of definite proof it is not feasible to issue any warning at this stage.

Indian Central Cotton Committee

934. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up four regional research stations to intensify research work on cotton as recommended by the Indian Central Cotton Committee has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of sites chosen?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Central Arecanut Committee

935. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the names of places where the Central Technological Laboratory and three regional stations are to be established under the auspices of Indian Central Arecanut Committee during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The value of the Central Technological Laboratory has not yet been fixed. There is a proposal to establish six Regional Research Stations during the Second Five Year Plan period in the following States:—

(a) Assam.
(b) West Bengal.
(c) Bombay.
(d) Mysore.
(e) Madras
(f) Travancore-Cochin.

कचहरी स्टेशन पर माल गाड़ी के डिब्बे का पटरी से उतरना

९३६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ११ जुलाई, १९५६ को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छपरा कचहरी स्टेशन पर ८१४ डाउन मालगाड़ी के तीन डिब्बे पटरी से उतर कर उलट गये, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सारा यातायात बंद हो गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस दुर्घटना का कारण क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) ११-७-५६ को रात के १२ बजकर २० मिनट पर जब पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छपरा-बरौनी मुख्य लाइन सेक्सन पर नं० ८१४ डाउन माल-गाड़ी छपरा कचहरी स्टेशन से छूट रही थी, तो उसके इंजन मे ४७वां माल-डिब्बा पटरी से उतर कर उलट गया और इंजन से ४८ वें से लेकर ५२वें तक के पांच डिब्बे स्टेशन की सीमा। ध प्वाइंट नं० टी १७ पर पटरी से उतर गये। इसकी वजह से मुख्य और शाखा लाइनों पर गाड़ियों का आना-जाना रुक गया।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

Food Co-ordination Committee, Tripura

937. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Co-ordination Committee, Tripura has demanded the list of persons who have been given 7500 maunds of rice after the floods as gratuitous relief; and

(b) if so, the action taken?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, sir. The actual quantity distributed is, however, 6,220 maunds.

(b) As the number of such person is about 2 lakh the State Government did not find it possible to furnish the list.

Dairy Development in Travancore-Cochin State

938. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the central assistance if any, given to Travancore-Cochin for the improvement of cattle or for dairy development;

(b) whether the State has any programme for improving the States breed of cattle in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the broad details and targets?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 1,08,700 approximately for the Key Village Scheme from 1952-53 to 1955-56, for cattle development. There was no scheme for dairy development.

(b) Yes.

(c) 1. Addition of 2 Key Villages each to the 5 existing Artificial Insemination Centres, to cover an additional 1000 milch animals.

2. Establishment of 5 new Artificial Insemination Centres with 30 Key Villages to cover an additional 15,000 milch animals.

3. Establishment of one new Artificial Insemination Centre and 6 Key Villages in conjunction with Dairy Development Projects, which will cover 3,000 milch animals.

4. Rearing of 500 calves.

5. Establishment of one Key Village Extension Centre to cover 500 milch animals.

6. Establishment of one Gosadan for housing 500 old and useless cattle.

7. Development of two Gaushalas.

8. Two Cross-breeding Research Units at Chalakudy and Neyyatinkara.

Cattle in Travancore-Cochin

939. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of heads of cattle of improved varieties that have been raised in Travancore-Cochin State under the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Cattle—23,747. Buffaloes—1,845.

Artificial Insemination Centres in Travancore-Cochin State

940. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the details of the work and result achieved in Travancore-Cochin in artificial insemination for cattle in the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Under the All India Key Village Scheme, six artificial insemination centres were set up in Travancore-Cochin State during the First Five Year Plan. 15245 animals were given artificial insemination at these centres during the Plan period. The results of this work are being watched.

Grand Trunk Express

941. Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days on which the Grand Trunk Express arrived in Delhi in time in the month of July, 1956; and

(b) the number of days on which it reached Madras in time during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 12 days.

(b) 11 days.

Poultry

942. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated yield of poultry in Travancore-Cochin State in 1955-56;

(b) how does it compare with the yield per year at the beginning of the First Five year Plan; and

(c) the average number of eggs laid per year by indigenous varieties of fowls as compared to imported varieties like "Rhode Island" "Menorca" or "Leghorn"?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The poultry population was 27.6 millions in 1951 and 53 millions in 1956. The yield of eggs in 1951-52 was 708 millions. Definite information about the yield of eggs in 1955-56 is not available.

(c) Indigenous varieties—50 per year.
White Leghorn —189.52 ,,
Rhode Island Red. —175.76 ,,
Minorca birds have not been introduced in the State.

Japanese Method of Cultivation in Travancore-Cochin State

943. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Travancore-Cochin and Central Governments on Japanese method of cultivation in that State;

(b) the cost of cultivation under the Japanese method per acre; and

(c) the average yield per acre under the Japanese method as compared to the average yields of first class paddy fields of Nanjinad and Kuttanad in the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No amount has been spent either by the State or Central Government particularly on Japanese method of cultivation during the current financial year.

(b) Rs. 250—300 per acre.

(c) The average yield under the Japanese method is 3500 lbs. of paddy per acre which compares almost equal to that of the first class lands in Nanjinad. The average yield in first class lands in Kuttanad area in the State is about 2500 to 2800 lbs. of paddy per acre.

Cashewnut Cultivation in Travancore-Cochin State

944. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the area under Cashew cultivation in Travancore-Cochin State in 1955-56 as compared to 1950-51;

(b) the quantity of firewood made of Cashew Timber every year;

(c) whether there is any scheme for intensive planting of Cashews in Travancore-Cochin or in other States with a veiw to meet the demand of the Cashew processing industry; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a)

1950-51	1955-56.
61,133 acres.	Not available.

(b) Not known.

(c) and (d). Yes. There is already one cashew development scheme in operation in Madhya Bharat. Cashewnut development schemes from other States, including Travancore-Cochin, have not yet been finalised. A copy of the Madhya Bharat scheme is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 38].

Commercial Timber in Travancore-Cochin State

945. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the important varieties of commercial timber in the Travancore-Cochin State;

(b) the estimated quantity of standing timber in Travancore-Cochin in each of varieties; and

(c) the annual fellings?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The important varieties are as follows:

Common name	*Botanical name*
1. Teak	Tectona grandis
2. Rosewood	Dalbergia Latifolia
3. Ebony	Diospyros Ebenum
4. Maruthi	Terminalia Paniculata
5. Thembavu	Terminalia tomentosum
6. Irul	Xylia Zylocarpa
7. Kambagom	Hopea parviflora
8. Venteak	Lagerstraemia lancelata
9. Venga	Pterocarpus marsupium.
10. Anjili	Artocarpus hirsuta
11. Nangu	Mesua ferrea
12. Gnaval	Eugenia Jambolama
13. Mullu Venga	Bridelia retusa
14. Karanjili	Dipterocarpus Bourdilloni
15. Kulavu	Harwickia Pinuata
16. Unnam	Grewia tiliaefoloa
17. Vaha	Albizzia
18. Manjakanambu	Adir
19. Elavu	Bombax malabricum
20. Vellapyne	Vateria indica
21. Kulamavu	Machilus macrantha.

Common name	Botanical name
22. Pala	Alstonia scholaris
23. Matti	Ailanthus malabarica
24. White Cedar	Dysoxylum malabaricum
25. Red Cedar	Cedrela toona.
26. Kanalai	Turpinia nepalensis.
27. Cheeni	Tetramelis nudiflora etc.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) The annual fellings of all species for the past three years were as under:—

1952-53	3328565 C. Ft.
1953-54	3144144 C. Ft.
1954-55	4072489 C. Ft.

Teak Plantation

946. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the area under teak plantation as developed under the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) the target, if any, for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Teak Plantations, if any, were formed under States' initiative during the 1st plan. Information regarding area so planted is not readily available.

(b) 60,000 acres.

Revenue from Minor Forest Produce

947. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated revenue from the minor forest produce in Travancore-Cochin State; and

(b) the efforts, if any, that are made to collect and process medicinal plants growing wild in Travancore-Cochin forests?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The estimated revenue in 1956-57 is Rs. 2,75,000/-.

(b) The right of collection of medicinal plants is annually leased out along with the right of collection of other Minor Forest produce. Medicinal Plants growing in Travancore-Cochin Forests are not processed by Government.

Acreage of land under cultivation in Travancore-Cochin State

948. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage under cultivation in the Travancore-Cochin State for the following in 1955-56 as compared to the first year of the First Five Year Plan:

(i) Tapioca
(ii) Pepper
(iii) Bananas
(iv) Plantain
(v) Cashew nut
(vi) Ginger
(vii) Lemon Grass
(viii) Paddy; and

(b) the estimated total yield of agricultural produce in the State in 1955-56 as compared to the 1st year of the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the available information are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 39].

Milk Consumption in Travancore-Cochin State

949. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the *per capita* consumption of milk and milk products as at present is the lowest for Travancore-Cochin State;

(b) if so, how does it compare with (i) Madras (ii) Mysore (iii) Uttar Pradesh and (iv) Punjab; and

(c) the special efforts if any, that are being made or proposed to be made to bring milk consumption of Travancore-Cochin to the all India average and the sums earmarked, if any, by (i) State Government and (ii) the Central Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, except for Manipur State where it is a little lower.

(b) Travancore-Cochin	0.81 ozs.
Madras	2.38 ,,
Mysore	2.89 ,,
Uttar Pradesh	6.98 ,,
Punjab	12.58 ,,

(These figures are based on Livestock census, 1951 and the human census, 1951).

(c) The State Government has been advised to take up the under-mentioned schemes for dairy development in the 2nd Five Year Plan which would increase the production and consumption of milk in the State:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	State share	Central Grant	Assistance Loan	Total cost
(i) Development of dairying in High Range Areas	5.00	—	—	5.00
(ii) Improvement to the existing Dairy Farm.	2.48	0.38	1.16	4.02
(iii) Establishment of one Dry Stock Farm.	1.37	0.175	0.525	2.07
(iv) Establishment of one Co-operative Milk Union.	1.90	2.91	1.94	6.75
Total	10.75	3.465	3.625	17.84

Milk Yield in Travancore-Cochin State

950. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average milk yield of cattle is the lowest in Travancore-Cochin State as compared to other States; and

(b) if so, the average yield per cow per year in Travancore-Cochin as compared to (i) Madras, (ii) Andhra, (iii) Mysore and (iv) Punjab?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. The average yields per cow per year, however, are as under:—

Travancore-Cochin	260 lbs.
Madras	399 lbs.
Andhra	473 lbs.
Mysore	191 lbs.
Punjab	1096 lbs.

Research in Fisheries in T. C. State

951. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons doing research in fisheries in Travancore-Cochin State under the auspices of the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Travancore University;

(b) whether there are courses of study in any of the colleges in the Travancore-Cochin State, specially in fisheries and if so the number of students; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to introduce special courses for fisheries in the Colleges of the State having zoology as a main subject for the Bachelors or Masters degree?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Travancore-Cochin Government—7

Travancore-University—5

(b) No, but a diploma course in Fisheries is conducted by the University at the Government Polytechnic Institute at Kalamassery. 25 students are admitted every year and the course of stdudy for three years.

(c) Provision for starting a Post-Graduate Course in Marine Biology and Fisheries under the University has been included in the 2nd Five Year Plan of the State Government.

Marine Products

952. Shri V. P Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme in Travancore-Cochin for the popularisation of information regarding marine products in the Travancore-Cochin State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of having a permanent exhibition of marine products in suitable places to evoke and sustain the interest of students in the nature of marine products and, if so, its details?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) There is a proposal to popularise preparation of semi dried prawns among fishermen. During the last ten years a certain amount of work on marine products such as shark liver oil, turtle oil, ballistia liver oil, fish meal, odourless and tasteless protein from fish, preparation of agar agar aliginic acid, mannitol, alminarin from sea weeds and extraction of provitamin D from prawn shells, has been done in the Department of Marine Biology and Fisheries of the Travancore-University. Results of some items of work have been published in scientific journals.

(c) Not so far.

Fishing Boats

953. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seagoing boats engaged in fisheries in Travancore-Cochin State;

(b) the number of such boats which are owned by seagoing fishermen;

(c) the number of boats hired by non-seagoing owners to seagoing fishermen; and

(d) the usual terms under which boats are hired?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 7,600

(b) and (c). Precise information is not available.

(d) Terms vary from place to place. Usually about 45-50% of the total catch is taken by the owners of the boats.

Marine Fisheries

954. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "Katamarans" used in marine fisheries in Travancore Cochin State; and

(b) the concessions available to fishermen, if any, in getting the necessary wood (Timber) for making "Katamarans"?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 15,865.

(b) Soft wood is given to fishermen at subsidised rate which is roughly 1/3rd of the market value. Under a new scheme now introduced by the State Government, a part of the cost of transport of timber from forest areas will be met by the State Government for which a grant has been sanctioned by the Centre under the G.M.F. programme.

Community Radio Sets

955. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Radio Sets in use in Travancore-Cochin in fishing villages in the coast in Travancore-Cochin State;

(b) the number of warning Towers erected, if any, for the benefit of seagoing fishermen; and

(c) the total amount spent, if any, during the First Five Year Plan for the above?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About 100 Radio Sets have been supplied to the Coastal Areas of the State but information is not available whether all of them are in use.

(b) None. Guide lights are contemplated in the 2nd Five Year Plan of the State.

(c) The State Government have spent about Rs. 45,000 for the installation of Radio Sets.

Play Field in Fishing Villages

956. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) whether any play fields have been provided under the First Five Year Plan in Fishing Villages in Travancore-Cochin State;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the target, if any, for providing play fields in fishing villages in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture: (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No provision for playing fields has been made in the Second Five Year Plan of the State Government.

Transport Department of Travancore-Cochin State

957. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state

(a) the present strength of the State Transport Department in Travancore-Cochin State of

(i) Checking Inspector;
(ii) Conductors;
(iii) Drivers;
(iv) Mechanics;

(b) the number of graduates working at present as (i) and (ii) above; and

(c) the present scales of pay for (i) to (iv)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure. No. 40].

Transport Department of the Travancore-Cochin State

958. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested so far in the Transport Department of Travancore-Cochin State;

(b) the total gross and net profits earned so far;

(c) the number of Mercedes and Leyland trucks and buses got for the Department since 1952 and the total price paid for each type;

(d) the returns per route mile of Mercedes and Leyland buses; and

(e) the agencies which supplied these buses?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 41].

Fishermen in T. C. State

959. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number at present of seagoing fishermen in Travancore-Cochin State; and

(b) the average *per capita* income of these fishermen and the increase in their income, if any, during the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About 70,000.

(b) Information regarding the average *per capita* income of the fishermen and its increase during the First Five Year Plan is not available.

Children of Fishermen in T. C. State

960. **Shri V.P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children of fishermen of school-going age attending school, as compared to other sections of the population in Travancore-Cochin State; and

(b) the amount if any, spent specially for education of the fishermen's children under the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The information is not readily available.

(b) No specific amount was specially spent on education of fishermen's children under the First Five Year Plan.

Sanitary Conditions in Travancore-Cochin State

961. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sanitary conditions in coastal villages in Travancore-Cochin State are very poor as compared to inland villages;

(b) if so, the steps, if any, taken by Government to improve them under the First Five Year Plan; and

(c) the total amount spent for (b) *supra*?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) There was no separate scheme under the State Government's First Five Year Plan for coastal villages. They, however, shared the benefits of the health and sanitation schemes of the State Government included in the First Five Year Plan.

(c) Separate accounts for coastal areas alone are not available.

Drinking Water (Travancore-Cochin State)

962. **Shri V. P. Nayar :** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh drinking water is not available in many of the coastal villages of Travancore-Cochin State;

(b) whether any provision for making fresh drinking water available has been made under the First Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the amount actually spent as against the amount provided?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A sum of Rs. 25.0 lakhs was allocated out of which Rs. 6.25 lakhs have already been paid to the Government of Travancore-Cochin.

(c) Rs. 3.92 lakhs.

Loan to Fishermen in T.C. State

963. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans, if any, given to fishermen to tide over the lean months, in Travancore-Cochin State during 1955-56; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to help the fishermen to get over the non-seasonal months when there is no possibility of fishing in the Sea?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No loans are given to fishermen to tide over lean months but loans are given for purchase of fishing implements.

(b) Provision of subsidiary industries and also proposals for putting up a break water to enable fishermen to continue fishing operations during the heaviest monsoon are contemplated in the Second Five Year Plan of the State Government.

Postal Divisions (Rajasthan)

964. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Postal Divisions if any in Rajasthan;

(b) the names of the places where they are situated and the basis on which they have been created;

(c) how many new Post Offices and Telegraph and Public Call Offices have been opened in the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 respectively and where they are; and

(d) the new proposals for opening the Post and Telegraph Offices that have reached Government and the proposals which have been sanctioned out of those as yet in this year?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Nine at present.

(b) These postal divisions are located at:—

(1) Bharatpur
(2) Jodhpur
(3) Bikaner
(4) Ajmer
(5) Jaipur
(6) Indore
(7) Ujjain
(8) Lashkar
(9) Bhopal.

Postal divisions are created on the following standards:

(1) *Class II Division* :

If there are 150 clerks and 100 inspection days for the Superintendent.

(2) *Class I Jr. Scale Division* :

If there are 300 clerks.

(3) *Class I Sr. Scale Division* :

If there is within the Division a Grade A Post Office in charge of a Gazetted Postmaster.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) Out of 135 new proposals for opening of post offices 50 have already been sanctioned. So far as telegraph offices are concerned about 40 proposals have been received, of which 21 have so far been sanctioned.

Telegraph Offices

965. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bhupalsagar and Zawar mines are the only two industrial places in Udaipur District, which do not have telegraph offices; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up telegraph offices there soon?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A telegraph office already exists at Bhupalsagar. Demand for a telegraph office in Zawar mines area has not been received so far.

Telegraph Offices (Udaipur)

966. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the following *tehsil* headquarters in Udaipur District are still not having telegraph offices though they have a population of more than five thousand each:

(i) Fatehnagar,
(ii) Bari Sadri,
(iii) Kanor,
(iv) Unthala/Vallabh nagar,
(v) Gogunda ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up telegraph offices there soon; and

(c) when they are expected to come into operation?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c).

Fatehnagar Bari Sadri Kanor	Telegraph offices already exist.
Unthala/(Vallabhnagar)	Telegraph Office expected to be opened shortly.
Gogunda	Proposal sanctioned. Office expected to be opened by March, 1957, if materials become available in time.

Jagadhri-Ludhiana Railway Line

967. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1944 on the 10th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken on the question of construction of Jagedhri-Ludhiana Railway line, *via*, Chandigarh on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Not yet, Sir. The proposal is still at investigation stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployed Persons in Punjab

968. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 363 on the 2nd August, 1956 and state:

(a) the preference shown by the applicants at the Employment Exchanges in the Punjab for different avocations;

(b) the number of matriculates amongst them; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to train these matriculates for such avocations in the Punjab in view of the fact that during the Second Five Year Plan period and even now there is great demand of overseers draftsmen, surveyors, stenographers, mechanics, electricians and technicians?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) The information is not available.

(b) 17,574.

(c) Matriculates desirous of taking training in vocational trades can apply for admission to the various Training Centres. It is proposed to train a large number of craftsmen during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Diesel Locomotives

969. **Shri Feroze Gandhi** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to his statement in the Rajya Sabha to Starred Question No. 69 on 1st August, 1956 regarding the f.o.b. cost of diesel engines and state:

(a) Why the cost of the metre gauge diesel locomotive is £31,300 f.o.b. and that of the broad gauge diesel locomotive £19,500;

(b) the country of origin and the name of the manufacturers of broad gauge diesel locomotives and metre gauge diesel locomotives; and

(c) the tractive effort of the broad gauge diesel locomotive and the tractive effort of the metre gauge diesel locomotive imported against these orders?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The metre gauge diesel locomotives are of 625 Horse Power for hauling trains on main lines, while the Broad Gauge Diesel Locomotives are of 400 Horse Power for use on shunting.

(b) and (c).

	Broad Gauge Diesel Locomotives. (Shunting)	Metre Gauge Diesel Locomotives (General Purpose)
Country of origin.	Germany	United Kingdom.
Name of manufacturers.	M/s. Krauss Maffer.	North-British Locomotive Co. Ltd.
*Minimum tractive effort.	27,500 lbs.	20,000 lbs.

*Tractive effort exerted varies with speed, figure being higher at lower speeds.

Dalmia Dadri

970. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2190 on 18th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the PEPSU Government for the change in the name of Dalmia Dadri station to Charkhi Dadri; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes.

(b) Steps are being taken to change the name of Dalmia Dadri Railway station to Charkhi Dadri.

Basic Training

971. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to organise centres of Basic Training of artisan staff on each Railway; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) :

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 42].

Malis and other Horticultural Staff

972. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the details of the scheme for the training of *Malis* and horticultural staff during Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : A statement giving details of the scheme for the training of *Malis* is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 43] There is no scheme for training of the other horticultural staff contemplated under the Second Five Year Plan.

Drinking Water Facilities (Punjab)

973. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money so far allotted to the Punjab for sinking wells for drinking water in the rural areas;

(b) the number of wells so far sunk and how many are likely to be completed by the end of this year; and

(c) the number of villages where there are no facilities for drinking water?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) Rs. 21·0 lakhs were allotted to the Punjab Government for the implementation of their rural water supply and sanitation schemes during the First Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 10·25 lakhs were paid to the State Government.

(b) The State Government did not provide for the sinking of any percolation wells in rural areas in their schemes.

(c) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

Village Postmen

974. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village postmen in 1955;

(b) the number of villages that they serve; and

(c) the estimated increase in the number of village postmen that is to be made during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(c) There is not likely to be any increase in the number of village postmen, on the contrary there is likely to be a decrease.

Employment Exchange, Hoshiarpur

975. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered with the Employment Exchange at Hoshiarpur during 1955; and

(b) the number among them for whom employment was secured?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 6,009.

(b) 798.

Vanaspati

976. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total quantity of Vanaspati produced during 1956-57 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): 65,694 tons from April to June 1956.

Universal Postal Union

977. **Shri Krishanacharya Joshi**: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by India in the organisation of Universal Postal Union during 1955;

(b) the main activities of the organisation during the same period; and

(c) whether any report has been submitted thereon?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). I place on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the required information. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 44].

मालगाड़ी के डिब्बों का पटरी से उतरना

९७८. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २८ जून, १९५६ की रात को मुगलसराय और काशी स्टेशनों के बीच एक मालगाड़ी के १२ डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के कारण क्या हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Uniforms for Class IV Staff

979. **Shri A. K. Gopalan**: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the uniforms of postmen and Class IV employees are supplied yearly;

(b) if so, whether there were complaints from Cochin area (Madras Circle) regarding non-supply of uniforms for the year 1955; and

(c) whether there were also complaints that uniforms since supplied did not suit them?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, warm uniforms are however supplied every alternate year.

(b) The uniforms for the summer of 1955 were delayed due to the failure on the part of the contractor to stitch them in time.

(c) There were some complaints that stitching was not of good quality. This was due to the unsatisfactory work on the part of the contractor. There were also some complaints that the Khadi Cloth was a little course.

The Director General, Supplies & Disposals, has revised specifications for Khadi cloth the quality of which is now good. As regards bad stitching the Post-master-General has now entrusted the work to Jail authorities where the stitching is expected to be of better quality.

Anti-malaria Work (Rajasthan)

980. Shri Bheekha Bhai : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the progress made in anti-malaria work in **Rajasthan?**

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : The State did not participate in the N. M. C. P. during 1953-54. They, however, decided to participate in the programme during 1954-55 when 2 Units were allotted to the State. These however, only started functioning from June 1955. Three additional units were allotted during 1955-56 out of which one is a municipal unit. These have not yet started functioning.

The existing two NMCP Units are working in Udaipur and Jodhpur Divisions with Headquarters at Udaipur and Jalore. Each Unit consists of 4 sub-Units which cover Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh Districts in Udaipur and Jalore, Pali, Sanchore, Jaswantpura, Bali, Desuri, Siwana, Pachapadra Tehsils and the eastern part of Barmer in Jodhpur Division respectively. Each Unit covers 10,00,000 population for anti-Malaria operations. Residual D. D.T. spraying was carried out as a preventive measure. Medical Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and other subordinate staff have been appointed as per sanctioned strength of these Units. The activities of these units so far are as follows :—

1. Total No. of villages sprayed . .	3,223
2. Total population of the area allotted. .	21,06,496
3. Total population directly protected.	12,78,983
4. Patients treated :	
All cases . . .	5,86,523
Malaria only . .	65,169

It is expected that all the five units allotted to the State will be functioning during 1956-57. It is tentatively proposed to allot 3 more units to Rajasthan during the current year so that all the population exposed to the risk of malaria may be afforeded protection.

Forced Labour

981. Shri R. P. Garg : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether forced labour is still in existence and people in some districts of Punjab, especially in Kangra Valley, are forced to work by the P.W.D. officers;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to check these unlawful practices indulged in by some Government Officers; and

(c) the names of other places in the country where the practice of forced labour still obtains ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reported last year that forced labour was practised to some extent among people in the scheduled and tribal areas. The State governments were requested to take suitable steps to eradicate the practice in consultation with Tribes Advisory Councils. The practice does not obtain in other parts of the country.

Indian Central Oilseeds Committee

982. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh :**
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1779 on the 27th April, 1956 and state how far the scheme sanctioned by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee in regard to Punjab has progressed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : The scheme for developing a suitable technique for breeding of brassica oilseed crops in Punjab, recommended for sanction by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, was not sanctioned by the Government of India as similar work is already in progress at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Abolition of Second Class

983. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh :**
Sardar Akarpuri :
Shri L. N. Mishra :
Shri Ram Dass :
Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :
Babu Ramnarayan Singh :

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Branch lines where Government have abolished the Second Class in July, 1956;

(b) the names of the lines where the First Class accommodation is going to be increased on the abolition of Second Class ; and

(c) the amount of expenditure proposed to be incurred by Government for converting the Second Class accommodation into First Class ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 45].

(b) Nil.

(c) Nil, as there has been no conversion of Second Class compartments or carriages into first class consequent on the abolition of Second Class accommodation over certain branch lines.

Post Offices (Gurdaspur)

984. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the target for opening Post Offices in rural areas fixed under the First Five Year Plan for Gurdaspur in Punjab has been achieved; and

(b) Whether any programme has been chalked out to open Post Offices in all villages of the above District, having a population of one thousand and above?

The Minister in Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) In Gurdaspur District, 17 post offices were opened in rural areas during the First Five Year Plan and the target was fully reached.

(b) There is no programme to open post offices in all the villages having a population of one thousand and above. However, they will be considered for opening post offices when villages are grouped for computing a population of 2,000, and Post Offices will be opened there if no existing post office lies within three miles and the estimated annual loss would not be more than Rs. 750/- p. a. and it would be central *vis-a-vis* the area served.

Railway Level Crossings

985. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway level crossings to be provided in Punjab and P. E.P.S.U. during 1956-57; and

(b) the names of places where such crossings are to be provided?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). such information is normally available railway-wise only. However, it has been ascertained that two level crossings have already been constructed during 1956-57 in Punjab and P.E.P.S.U., one at Abohar and the other near Sunam. It is also proposed to provide four more level crossings during 1956-57, two at miles 6-17 and 296/15-16 on the Delhi Bhatinda Section and two at miles 51 and 117/13-14 on the Rewari-Fazilka Section.

Pathankot-Jammu Road

986. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of main bridges under construction on the Pathankot-Jammu Road;

(b) the number completed so far; and

(c) when the others will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) Two.

(b) Four.

(c) The bridges under construction will be completed by May 1957. There, however, remain two more bridges to be commenced.

Grow More Food Schemes

987. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money given by way of loans and grants-in-aid or subsidy to the State of Punjab since 1947 to 1956 from "grow more food" schemes including tube well schemes;

(b) whether the whole amount has been utilised; and

(c) the total amount of money to be given in 1956-57 for the above mentioned purposes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Rs. 1773·34 lakhs have been sanctioned to the State of Punjab from 1947-48 to 1955-56 by way of loans and grants for 'Grow More Food' schemes including Tube-well Schemes out of which Rs. 1209·77 lakhs was utilised by the State Government during the same period.

(c) An amount of Rs. 59·78 lakhs has already been sanctioned during the year 1956-57 and a further amount of Rs. 61·79 lakhs is likely to be sanctioned.

NOTE:—

1. The schemes are sanctioned for financial years and not for calendar years.
2. Information regarding actual expenditure incurred during 1955-56 is not yet available, the amount sanctioned to the State for the year has been taken as utilised.

Vanaspati

938. Shri Jhulan Sinha : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the production of Vanaspati is steadily increasing in the country with the same degree of rapidness; and

(b) if so, the reason for such an increase in spite of the declared Government policy of not licensing any new manufacturing unit ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes Sir, but not rapidly.

(b) The increase in production is due to fuller utilisation of existing capacity and larger export demand.

रिविलगंज में डाकघर की इमारत

९८९. श्री म० ना० सिंह : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बिहार राज्य के सारन जिले में रिविलगंज का किराये का डाक तथा तार घर मकान-मालिक की लापरवाही के कारण खतरनाक हालत में है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इन डाकघरों को किसी अन्य सुरक्षित इमारत में ले जाना चाहती है, अथवा वह स्वयं अपनी विभागीय इमारत बनवाना चाहती है, या फिर वह इन किराये की इमारतों की ही आवश्यक मरम्मत करवा कर उनकी मरम्मत आदि की लागत को सम्बद्ध मकान मालिकों से वसूल करना चाहती है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) रिविलगंज का किराये का डाक तथा तार-घर पुराना है और उसकी ठीक से मरम्मत नहीं की गई है। मालिक-मकान ने केवल गिरे हुए पलस्तर तथा टपकने वाली जगहों की मरम्मत कराई है।

(ख) विभाग की ओर से इस किराये के मकान में कोई आवश्यक मरम्मत या परिवर्तन करने का तथा मरम्मत की लागत मालिक-मकान से वसूल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इस दफ्तर को किसी और उपयुक्त भवन में हटा कर ले जाने की काफ़ी कोशिश की गई, परन्तु उस जगह किसी उपयुक्त भवन के न मिलने के कारण इस दफ्तर को हटाया न जा सका। तथापि, द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि इस दफ्तर के लिये कोई जमीन ले ली जाय और एक विभागीय भवन बना दिया जाय।

छपरा तक रेलगाडी चलाना

९९०. श्री म० ना० सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बिहार प्रदेश के लोगों और प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा बार बार मांग किये जाने के बावजूद भी पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद और छपरा स्टेशनों के बीच चलने वाली ३८८, ३२२, ३८६ डाउन, और ३६७, ३२१, ३८७ और ३८५ अप रेलगाड़ियों में से कोई भी रेलगाड़ी ऐसी नहीं है, जो छपरा की अदालतों में उपस्थित होने वाले यात्रियों के लिये छपरा पर कचहरी के समय पहुंचती हो, अथवा वहां से छूटती हो ; और

(ख) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के शाहगंज और बलिया स्टेशनों के बीच चलने वाली ३८२ डाउन और ३८१ अप रेलगाड़ियों को छपरा तक बढ़ाने का विचार है ताकि यात्री छपरा ९-१० म० पू० पर पहुंच सकें और वहां से ४-५ म० प० पर रवाना हो सकें ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमन्त्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की जा रही है।

रेलगाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

९९१. श्री म० ना० सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या

सरकार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की ३६८ डाउन और ३६७ अप रेलगाड़ियों को बनारस छावनी तक बढ़ाना चाहती है ताकि उन गाड़ियों के यात्री औंड़ियार पर गाड़ी बदले बिना बनारस छावनी पर हावड़ा और दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली ४८ डाउन और ४७ अप अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस में सवार हो सकें ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : जी नहीं, यद्यपि औड़ियार स्टेशन पर गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ती है फिर भी गाड़ियों के मौजूदा समय से लोगों को काफी सुविधा है। इसके अलावा, खासतौर पर, औड़ियार-बनारस कैण्ट सैक्शन की लाइन क्षमता की कमी के कारण उस पर एक और गाड़ी चलाना सम्भव नहीं है।

Regional Chairman, Air Corporation Employees Union, Delhi

992. **Shri S. K. Razmi :** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Chairman of the Air Corporation Employees Union at Delhi has been suspended indefinitely from the service of the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether four other active workers of the said Union have been served notices of dismissal; and

(c) if so, the causes therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) to (c). The Regional Chairman of the Air Corporation Employees Union at Delhi was suspended from service on charges of serious misconduct on 24-5-1956 pending departmental enquiries. Following departmental proceedings, orders were passed on 29-6-1956 dismissing him from service. On appeal, the order of dismissal was converted to removal from service.

The services of four temporary employees were terminated on charges of misconduct. However, on appeal, the employees were reinstated.

Panchayats

993. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:
Shri Deogam:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) the various election systems of Panchayats, State-wise;

(b) the systems which have been found more suitable ; and

(c) the area and the population of each State under Gram Panchayat ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Sugar

994. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana :
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:
Shri Deogam :

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of despatch of sugar from different factories of Bihar and U.P. upto June, 1956;

(b) how these figures compare with the despatches of the same period of the last year;

(c) the present stock of the Indian sugar stocked in different factories of India;

(d) the quantity of sugar in stock last year during this period in the different factories of India; and

(e) the estimated demand for the period between July and November, 1956?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b). Despatches of sugar from factories in Bihar and U.P. from November 1955 to June 1956 totalled 7·79 lakh tons as against 4·53 lakh tons during the corresponding period in the previous season *vide* statement laid on the Table of the House . [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 46].

(c) and (d). The carry-over of sugar with factories on 1st July 1956 was 1·57 lakh tons as against 9·11 lakh ton on the same date last year *vide* statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 46].

(e) About 8 lakh tons.

T. B. Hospital, Imphal (Manipur)

995. **Shri Rishang Keishing :** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one compounder and one nurse is provided in the existing T.B. hospital at Imphal, Manipur;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the provision that has been made for increasing the strength of the staff, improvement of the equipment of the hospital and the amenities of the T.B. patients ?

The Minister of Health (Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) The T.B. Hospital, Imphal, employs one nurse, one compounder, and four Grade IV Government servants (*viz.* one cook, one medicine carrier-*cum* water-carrier, one sweeper and one ward attendent) under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon, Grade II, who is a Medical Graduate.

(b) and (c). A provision of Rs. 5·760 lakhs has been included under Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme in the Second Five Year Plan for increasing the strength of the staff, construction of buildings and improvement of the equipment of the hospital.

Black Cotton Soil Research Station

996. Shri T. Subrahmanyam : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the whole staff for the Black Cotton Soil Research Station at Bellary in Mysore State has been appointed ;

(b) whether difficulties have been experienced by the staff in carrying on their work, for want of buildings on the land that has been acquired for the purpose and

(c) when the construction of the buildings will be taken up and completed ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is proposed to take up construction of buildings during the current year. It will take about seven months to complete them.

Kangra Valley Railway Section Employees

997. Shri Hem Raj : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the question of grant of compensatory allowance to the Railway employees of the stations other than Palampur (Punjab) and Jogindernagar on the Kangra Valley Railway section of Northern Railway stands; and

(b) the time by which the decision is expected to be taken ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The matter is under reference with the Punjab Government who have been requested to furnish certain data necessary before a decision can be reached.

(b) On receipt of the above information from the State Government a decision will be taken, in consultation with the other Ministries affected of the Central Government. This is likely to take some time.

Dining Cars

998. Shri M. N. Singh : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions on which the staff who were previously working in the Grand Trunk Express Dining Cars under the management of M/s. Ballabhdas Ishwar Das, were taken into Government service after the abolition of the private management of dining cars ; and

(b) whether the pay of the staff was protected under Government service ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The staff under reference have been employed in Government service at the Central Pay Commission scales of pay in addition to which they are eligible for travelling and other allowances admissible to similar categories of staff in Railway service.

(b) While the pay of the staff was not protected as such, all of them, with the exception of two persons, are receiving equal or more pay than what they did when working for the contractors.

Seed Farms

999. Shri M. Islamuddin : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seed farms so far opened and proposed to be opened in the State of Bihar during the year 1956-57 ;

(b) their places of existence ; and

(c) the grants made to the State of Bihar for this purpose ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Information regarding number of seed farms so far opened is not available. The number of seed farms proposed to be opened in Bihar in 1956-57 is 75 of 25 acres each.

(b) Information has not so far been furnished by Bihar Government.

(c) A loan of Rs. 11, 71,875 and a subsidy of Rs. 12,65,625 has been allotted to the Government of Bihar for this purpose.

Training in Agriculture

1000. Shri Bibhuti Mishra : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons sent abroad at the cost of India Government to receive agricultural technique training since 1953 till the 31st July, 1956 ;

(b) how many of them have come back to India ; and

(c) how far their training has been helpful to Indian agriculturists ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Maternity Allowance

1001. **Shri Dasaratha Deb**: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any maternity allowance is being provided to the women workers of Mahabir Tea Garden in Kamalpur (Tripura) ; and

(b) if so, for what period ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) For a period of twelve weeks as required under the Tripura Plantations Labour Rules which came into force from 12-9-55.

Abolition of Second Class

1002. **Shri Veeraswamy**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of II class coaches has been ordered to be stopped ; and

(b) the date, if any, fixed for complete withdrawal of II class coaches from all lines of Indian Railways ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) No date has yet been fixed for complete withdrawal of II class coaches. It is proposed to withdraw them in suitable stages.

Co-operation

1003. **Shri Bheekha Bhai**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Advisory Committees to advise on encouraging co-operation in various States have been constituted at State levels ;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued directives to State Governments to give representation to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in whom co-operative feeling is to be fostered ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to include representatives of forest tribes amongst whom forest cooperative societies are to be developed in the Second Five Year Plan ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) So far as information is available, Advisory Committees are functioning in the States of Madras, Andhra Bombay, Hyderabad and Delhi.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Direct Bogie From Delhi to Nangal

1004. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the average daily number of Third Class tickets issued from Delhi to Nangal;

(b) whether the direct compartment from Delhi to Nangal, which is attached to Kalka Mail, provides adequate accommodation to the ticket holders;

(c) if not, the steps that are being taken to provide adequate sitting accommodation to the passengers; and

(d) whether it is considered desirable to restrict that compartment for those travelling long distance say beyond Ambala Cantt ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 20.

(b) Two direct carriages, one a composite bogie and the other a bogie third class carriage, are run daily by this train between Delhi and Nangal from 20th July, 1956 and the accommodation provided is quite adequate.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not considered necessary to impose any such restriction.

Sugarcane

1005. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning for higher sugarcane yield intensively in the year 1956;

(b) if so, whether the areas have been selected for this; and

(c) criterion for selecting such areas ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 15 lakh acres have been selected as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 47].

(c) Availability of irrigation facilities, nearness to Sugar Factories and important Gur & Khandsari Centres.

Grow More Food Campaign

1006. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on Grow More Food Campaign during the years 1950-51 to 1955-56 and the total output derived through this campaign?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A total expenditure of Rs. 112·63 crores was incurred during these years, and a total quantity of 52.28 lakh tons of additional foodgrains was achieved through this campaign.

N.B.:—(1) The figure of expenditure represents actual expenditure for the years 1950-51 to 1954-55 and expenditure sanctioned for payment to States for the year 1955-56. Figure of actual expenditure for 1955-56 is not completely available.

(2) The figure of additional production represents achievements for the years 1950-51 to 1954-55 and estimated target for the year 1955-56, as actuals for 1955-56 are not yet available.

Family Planning Clinics

1007. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priority has been given to open family planning clinics or Centres in Travancore-Cochin State and how many are going to be opened this year and when; and

(b) what propaganda work has been done to attract the needy to those Centres?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No priority has been given to the opening of family planning clinics or centres in Travancore-Cochin State. 10 Centres were opened on 1-1-1956. 15 additional Centres will be opened before the close of the current financial year.

(b) Intensive house to house propaganda is being done by the health visitors attached to the existing Family Planning Centres in order to explain the need, objectives and the procedure for family planning. The Health personnel attached to the N. E. S. Blocks are also doing educative work.

Non-Governmental Railways

1008. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total mileage of non-Governmental Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The total route mileage of non-Governmental railways as on 31st March 1955, is 553·43.

Overcrowding in Trains

1009. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the coaching stock allotted to the Kangra Valley Section of Northern Railway;

(b) the number of coaches actually in use;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is overcrowding in passenger trains running between Pathankot and Palampur (Punjab) during the months of July and August and that the passengers travel on foot-boards and roof of the coaches; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 43 passenger carrying coaches.

(b) 28 passenger carrying coaches.

(c) No such reports have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Damage to Plantations

1010. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last two years considerable damage has been done in the Travancore-Cochin State to plantations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any detailed study has been made about the pest responsible for the destruction of plants?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes; to coconut plantations only.

(b) It is not possible to give specific reason but the damage can be caused either by a change in the varieties of coconuts which are planted, or the occurrence of favourable climatic conditions for the spread of root and leaf rot diseases or the appearance of a more destructive disease causing organism or the combination of all or any of these factors.

(c) Study has been made in this connection at the Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, Travancore-Cochin. It has been found that if crops are regularly sprayed three times a year with copper fungicides and also with liberal use of potassic manures, the results can be effective.

टेलीफोन से आय

१०११. श्री खू० चं० सोधिया: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५-५६ में टेलीफोन विभाग से कुल कितनी आय हुई ;

(ख) अभी इस आय की कितनी राशि बकाया है और सरकारी पदाधिकारियों,

विभागों और जनता से क्रमशः कितनी-कितनी रकम वसूल करनी बाकी है ;

(ग) क्या पिछले वर्ष का भी कुछ बकाया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक वर्ष की कितनी कितनी रकम बकाया है और (१) विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों (२) सरकारी पदाधिकारियों, और (३) जनता से कितनी कितनी रकम वसूल होनी बाकी है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) १३३५ लाख रुपये टेलीफोन का किराया तथा ट्रंक काल की फीस से ।

(ख) १ अप्रैल, १९५६ को बकाया कुल रकम २५९ लाख रुपये थी, जिसमें से ६१ लाख रुपये, जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया हुआ है—जारी किये गये उन बिलों पर बाकी थे, जो कि ३० सितम्बर, १९५५ तक भेजे जा चुके थे ।

(१) सरकारी ग्राहकों (रक्षा विभाग को सम्मिलित कर) तथा भूतपूर्व रियासत . .	४१ लाख रुपये
(२) गैर-सरकारी .	२० लाख रुपये
योग . .	६१ लाख रुपये

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) ३१ मार्च, १९५५ तक जारी किये हुये बिलों पर जो रक़म १ अप्रैल, १९५५ को बकाया थी उसका अलग अलग वार्षिक ब्योरा निम्नलिखित है—

वर्ष	बकाया किराया	बकाया ट्रंक काल फीस	योग
१९३७-३८ . . .	३०	३४०	३७०
१९३८-३९ . . .	३०	४५८	४८८
१९३९-४० . . .	३	१,५८५	१,५८८
१९४०-४१ . . .	६७	२,७४५	२,८१२
१९४१-४२ . . .	११५	४,३१८	४,४३३
१९४२-४३ . . .	२०	२,६३२	२,६५२
१९४३-४४ . . .	८५७	४,६८४	५,५४१
१९४४-४५ . . .	१,००४	३,०५३	४,०५७
१९४५-४६ . . .	४,७१९	४,५८१	९,३००
१९४६-४७ . . .	२४,६४२	२५,७३०	५०,३७२
१९४७-४८ . . .	१,०९,४३५	२,१८,१२७	३,२७,५६२
१९.४८-४९ . . .	१,९५,०८५	३,३५,५८८	५,३०,६७३
१९४९-५० . . .	७,९७,८०२	३,५३,३२७	११,५१,१२९
१९५०-५१ . . .	५,०३,०४६	२,२७,५०४	७,३०,५५०
१९५१-५२ . . .	२,७५,१४२	१,९३,२३१	४,६८,३७३
१९५२-५३ . .	५,१९,५९७	२,००,४५७	७,२०,०५४
१९५३-५४ . . .	९,०९,४५१	३,६५,१३२	१२,७४,५८३
१९५४-५५ . . .	१,४४,८३,२५१	३०,१६,३६७	१,७४,९९,६१८
कुल योग . .	१,७८,२४,२९६	४९,५९,८५९	२,२७,८४,१५५

उक्त रकम में से कितनी रकम सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों, सरकारी अफसरों तथा जन साधारण से वसूल की जानी है, इसकी सूचना सुलभ नहीं है ।

Catering on Janata Express

1012. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no dining car is attached to the Janata Express running between Delhi and Calcutta; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide dining cars for Janata trains for long distance journeys?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A dining car is provided on these trains every fifth day when the vestibuled rake is used.

(b) Yes, in due course when the requisite dining cars and train room become available.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Saturday, 25th August, 1956.*]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Dated 12.3.2015

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Saturday, 25th August, 1956

The *Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

12 NOON

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce Government Business for this House for the week commencing the 27th August.

(1) Voting of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1956-57 in respect of the State of Travancore-Cochin.

(2) Any business put down on today's Order Paper and not concluded.

(3) National Volunteer Force Bill. (For consideration and passing).

(4) Newspaper (Price and Page) Bill. (For consideration and passing).

(5) Further consideration of State Financial Corporation Bill.

(6) Consideration of the draft Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956, framed under section 7(2) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, and laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 22nd August, 1956.

(7) The State Bank of Hyderabad Bill.

(8) All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bill. (For consideration and passing).

(9) Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Bill. (Motion for concurrence to the reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee).

(10) The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill.

(11) The Public Debt (Amendment) Bill.

The last two Bills and the State Bank of Hyderabad Bill are expected to be introduced next week, and will be brought up, time permitting, for consideration and passing.

I am also in a position to announce, Sir, that September 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 have been provisionally fixed for further consideration of the Second Five Year Plan. The House is already aware that consideration of the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill will commence on the 3rd September.

An Hon. Member: What about the Backward Classes Commission's Report?

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. While, I am sure, the House is glad that the National Volunteer Force Bill has been restored to its original place, yesterday the Minister was pleased to say that the Bill had been suddenly removed by a decision of Government late in the previous evening, from the agenda. May I know what were the reasons that prompted the Government to remove this Bill from the agenda and to say that it won't be taken up in this session?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This has been brought back on the request of hon. Members.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): We wanted to know what were the reasons for changing their decision within 24 hours.

Shri Kamath: Is it just a wayward decision or a deliberate decision?

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, on account of other pressing work that was kept off.

Shri Kamath: It is only a three-hour Bill.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Prime Minister was here, he found a volume of opinion in favour of keeping it on the agenda. Therefore, he announced that time will certainly be provided for it.

Shri Jangde (Bilaspur-Reserved-Sch. Castes): On a point of clarification. I want to know whether the Scheduled Castes Order (Amendment) Bill and the Report of the Backward Classes Commission will be discussed in this session.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It has already been announced that the Bill is going to be discussed in this session.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Time has not been allotted for that. I would request you to allot any day for it.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): What about the Appleby Report?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: In my absence, this announcement was made that the 6th and 7th were allotted for the Scheduled Castes Order (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Kamath: May I ask for a firm assurance from you that the session won't be extended any further?

Mr. Speaker: So far as that matter is concerned, it is definite for all human purposes that this session won't be extended beyond the 13th September.

Shri Matthen: We should get an opportunity to discuss the Appleby Report on administration.

Mr. Speaker: That was decided yesterday by the Business Advisory Committee. Two hours are to be devoted to it. Out of this time, one hour would be taken from the time allotted for discussion of the Plan, because originally it was suggested that no time should be allotted for the Appleby Report inasmuch as this matter could be brought up for consideration under the section relating to administration in the Second Five Year Plan. But later on, it was considered by the Members of the Committee that some special consideration ought to be devoted to this. So one hour is taken from the time allotted for the Plan, to which it legitimately belongs, and on account of its special features, one more hour is added. On the day the discussion of the Plan is over, we will start the discussion at 5 P.M. and continue till 7 P.M. Time permitting, we will discuss it earlier even. Therefore, time has been allotted for consideration of the Appleby Report.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Medical Bill, 1956, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1956."

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay the Indian Medical Council Bill, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, on the Table of the House.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurtbala—Bhatinda): I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee

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RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Shri C. D. Deshmukh has resigned his seat in the Lok Sabha with effect from the 27th August, 1956.

Shri Kamath: Has he stated any reasons?

Mr. Speaker: No reasons. The hon. Member would have found the reasons in the papers this morning.

Shri Kamath: Press reports are not always authentic or reliable.

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS BILL

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): On behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide in pursuance of the International Convention signed at New York on the 9th day of May, 1950, for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Her Highness Rajmata Kamlendu Mati Shah, Shrimati Jayashri Raiji, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddy, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan, Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri Jaipal Singh, Sardar A. S. Saigal, Shri Upendra Nath Barman, Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, Shrimati Anusayabai Borkar, Shrimati Minimata, Shri D. C. Sharma, Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya, Shri M. L. Agrawal, Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Shrimati Shivrajvati Nehru, Shrimati Sushama Sen, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Raghubir Sahai, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Dr. Mono Mohan Das and Shri B. N. Datar, with instructions to report by the 10th September, 1956."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): May I draw your attention to the fact that the PSP is left out of the membership of the Committee? Secondly, I would suggest that the Motion be discussed before it is sent to the Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, the hon. lady Member who was in charge of a Private Member's Bill relating to this wanted to get it through. Only half an hour was devoted for that under the impression that it would be withdrawn as others were from time to time. But the House was not in favour of allowing any withdrawal. At the same time, the half an hour that was provided was too insufficient. Two other Bills were pending before the House. On behalf of Government, the Minister of Law and Minority Affairs said that they have no objection to accept it on principle. But he mentioned that two other Bills were pending. One was passed by the Rajya Sabha and for want of time, they have not been able to bring it before this House. I then suggested that that Bill moved by the hon. Lady Member might be referred to a Select Committee and without any discussion, and these Motions may be made today regarding the other two Bills. I thought Parliament expressed almost a unanimous desire that all these Bills must come before the House as early as possible. So I suggested that these Motions may be tabled by the hon. Ministers in charge. Shri Datar sponsored one Bill and Dr. M. M. Das the other Bill. Shri Datar is not able to be present. Therefore, Dr. M. M. Das has moved that Motion. I have no objection to ask the Mover to include the name of any representative from the P.S.P. We have had sufficient discussion. This may well go; it is only a reference to the Select Committee. This

[Mr. Speaker]

would not have been put on the agenda today usually. It is only to see that all these Bills controlling immoral traffic in women and children etc. are referred to the same Select Committee that these have been included. The hon. Member must see that we cannot extend the time indefinitely. Under these circumstances, the hon. Member need not insist upon any discussion at this stage. If the hon. Member wants any name to be included, he may move that.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I formally move that the name of Shri Amjad Ali may be included.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Yes; accepted.

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir, it may be included.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I move that the name of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty may also be included because she has been interested in this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I may submit, Sir, that the time for submission of the report of the Select Committee was accepted as the 10th September, 1956, yesterday in respect of Rajmata's Bill. I find, on enquiry from the Law Ministry, that there is a convention that, when the subject matter of a Bill comes within the State List or the Concurrent List, the States have got to be consulted. Now, we are taking all these three Bills together and if there is to be a reference to the States—of course, we shall try to expedite the matter as much as we can—it may not be possible to submit the report of the Select Committee by the date fixed. That is what I want to point out. It will be open to the House to extend the date later on if we cannot report on that particular date, or you can alter the date now and say the second week of the next session. You may do just as you please. I am almost certain that it may not be possible for us to obtain the opinions of the States within the time that would be now available.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; each State has got some kind of legislation. So far as Madras is concerned, I know there is. There are various enactments in various forms. After all, the States have to enforce these laws. Therefore, it will be proper that the opinion of the States should be taken. I do not think that there is any harm if the report is not presented now and presented in the first week of the next session. We may say that the report should be submitted to the House by the end of the first week of the next session. In the meantime Government may take quick action and call for the reports.

Shri Biswas: On the part of Government everything that could possible be done will be done.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban): These Bills have been before the House for nearly two years. Have we not circulated them to the States till now?

Mr. Speaker: The question seems to be a pertinent one. At any rate, with respect to the Bill that has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, the views of the various States must have been obtained.

Shri Biswas: So far as that Bill is concerned, the Rajya Sabha had appointed a Select Committee themselves and so we need not worry about that now.

Mr. Speaker: The States could have been consulted in between the Rajya Sabha's decision and now.

An Hon. Member: That was with regard to Part C States.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide in pursuance of the International Convention signed at New York on the 9th day of May, 1950, for

the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Her Highness Rajmata Kamlendu Mati Shah, Shrimati Jayashri Raiji, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddy, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan, Shri A M. Thomas, Shri Jaipal Singh, Sardar A. S. Saigal, Shri Upendra Nath Barman, Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, Shrimati Anusayabai Borkar, Shrimati Minimata, Shri D. C. Sharma, Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya, Shri M. L. Agrawal, Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Shrimati Shivrajvati Nehru, Shrimati Sushama Sen, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Raghubir Sahai, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Dr. Mono Mohan Das, Shri Amjad Ali, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri B. N. Datar, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

The motion was adopted.

CHILDREN BILL

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare training, education and rehabilitation of neglected children and juvenile delinquents in Part C States, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Her Highness Rajmata Kamlendu Mati Shah, Shrimati Jayashri Raiji, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan, Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri Jaipal Singh, Sardar A. S. Saigal, Shri Upendra Nath Barman, Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, Shrimati Anusayabai Borkar, Shrimati Minimata, Shri D. C. Sharma, Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya, Shri M. L. Agrawal, Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Shrimati Shivrajvati Nehru, Shrimati Sushama Sen, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Raghubir Sahai, Shri Bhakt Darshan Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Amjad Ali, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and the Mover, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare training, education and rehabilitation of neglected children and juvenile delinquents in Part C States, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Her Highness Rajmata Kamlendu Mati Shah, Shrimati Jayashri Raiji, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan, Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri Jaipal Singh, Sardar A. S. Saigal, Shri Upendra Nath Barman, Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, Shrimati Anusayabai Borkar, Shrimati Minimata, Shri D. C. Sharma, Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya, Shri M. L. Agrawal, Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Shri H. V. Pataskar. Shrimati Shivrajvati Nehru, Shrimati Sushama Sen, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Raghubir Sahai, Shri Bhakt Darshan Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Amjad Ali, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and the Mover, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

The motion was adopted.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS LICENSING BILL

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah (Garhwal Distt—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt—North): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the motion for reference of my namely the women's

[Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah]

and children's Institutions Licensing Bill to Select Committee moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava on the 24th August, 1956:

> (i) *after* Serial No. 26, *insert*:
> "27. Shri Amjad Ali,
>
> 28. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty";
>
> (ii) *for* "27" *substitute* "29"; and
>
> (iii) *for* "with instructions to report by the 10th September, 1956" *substitute*:
>
> "with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session".'

I may also submit that 'Her Highness' may be taken away from my name.

Mr. Speaker: I request hon. Members to consider this Bill also as being on the agenda today and we waive notice of motion for consideration of that, and this motion for adding these names and altering the date of the submission of the report. As we should have the same members on the Select Committee with respect to that Bill also, I will treat it as an exception. Normally we do not do so unless it is on the order paper and unless an amendment is tabled. But in the peculiar circumstances of this case, we will waive all rules and put this motion to the House.

The question is:

'That in the motion for reference of Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah's Bill namely the Women's and Children's Institutions Licensing Bill to Select Committee moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava on the 24th August, 1956:

> (i) *after* Serial No. 26, *insert*:
>
> "27. Shri Amjad Ali
>
> 28. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty";
>
> (ii) *for* "27" *substitute* "29"; and
>
> (iii) *for* "with instructions to report by the 10th September, 1956." *substitute*:
>
> "with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session".

The motion was adopted

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL—concld.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Clause 2.— (*Substitution of new chapter for chapter VI A*)

Mr. Speaker: Are there any amendments to this clause?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Yes, Sir; amendments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, amendments Nos. 8 and 9 stand in my name.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any other amendments?

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes, 10 to 15.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

> (i) Page 2, line 26,
> *for* "seventy-five" *substitute*:
> "fifty-four"
>
> (ii) Page 2, line 28,
> *for* "fifty-four" substitute:
> "forty-eight"
>
> (iii) Page 2, line 31,
> *for* "forty-five" substitute:
> "forty-two"
>
> (iv) Page 2, line 44,
> *for* "one and one-half times" substitute:
> "twice"
>
> (v) Page 2, line 50,
> *for* "thirty" *substitute*:
> "thirty-six"

Shri Frank Anthony: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, lines 28 and 29,
omit "on the average in any month"

(ii) Page 2, lines 31 and 32,
omit "on the average in any month"

(iii) Page 2, *after* line 45, *add*:

"Provided further that such temporary exemptions should not be made on the grounds that staff have been granted leave or are withdrawn for special duties, such as games, Boy's Scout conferences etc."

(iv) Page 2, line 50—
add at the end:

"which shall include one calendar day and a night in bed"

(v) Page 3—
omit lines 14 to 19.

(vi) Page 3, lines 26 and 27—
for "as far as may be possible" *substitute*:

"in any week within the calendar month"

(vii) Page 3—
omit lines 44 to 46.

(viii) Page 4—
after line 6, *add*:

"Provided that this period shall, in the case of intensive workers not exceed 8 hours, in the case of continuous workers not exceed 12 hours, in the case of running staff not exceed 14 hours and in the case of essentially intermittent staff not exceed 18 hours; provided further that in the case of running staff this period shall be calculated from the time of 'signing on' till the time of 'signing off'."

Mr. Speaker: These amendments are before the House for discussion.

Shri Frank Anthony: My amendment No. 8 seeks to delete from section 71C the words "on the average in any month". When I spoke yesterday, I made it clear that what I was seeking was this, namely, that in this sub-clause we are prescribing that a railway servant whose employment is continuous shall not be employed for more than fifty-four hours a week and I said that that provision is unexceptionable. What I am objecting to is the addition of the words "on the average in any month". My submission in substance is that because we are purporting to implement the recommendations of the adjudicator's award, and the award of the adjudicator had prescribed a certain unit for assessing work and for assessing human endurance—the unit was the week as prescribed by the adjudicator—if the week is to be taken for assessment of work and of human endurance, *a fortiori* the week must also be accepted for calculation or assessment of the overtime work. From the reply of the Deputy Minister I regret to say that I found complete unresponsiveness on the part of the Government. I am not surprised at this. Quite frankly I had expected the Minister to reject the very reasonable request of mine. I say this with a great deal of respect, and I say it fully and without qualification. This measure is a measure of the most vital importance to all railwaymen. It affects their most vital interests, their hours of work, their periods of rest, their emoluments in respect of overtime allowance. Yet I submit with respect that it is true that it is indicative of the cavalier and supercilious manner in which the Railways continue to treat their body of workers when we find that the Railway Minister was not present to pilot this measure. This is not a reflection on the Deputy Minister, but it is a matter of the most vital importance. I say with all respect that I do not think that even if the Deputy Minister wants to change a comma or a phrase in this vital Bill, he will be able to do it. I have said it and I repeat that the Railways are run by the officials. I do not know if the Railway Minister were here whether even he would have been disposed to accede to my request.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

This Bill I will show you when I will analyse it clause after clause is one whose whole motive is reactionary, and I cannot help feeling and saying that this reactionary motive has been inspired by a dictate from the Railway Board and that the Deputy Minister is merely here as a sort of a junior official, and he would not dare to go against or to qualify that dictate. I have pleaded in season and out of season against this bureaucratic brittleness in the Railway Administration and it is this which continues to be the bane of the Railway Administration. I say with a great deal of regret that there is a reactionary and progressive hardening of attitude on the part of the railway bureaucrat. If anything, today railway bureaucracy has out-Britished the British. We know the work of the Railway Administration; the colonial tradition of exploiting the men and denying the elementary rights was carried to excess. I know the Railway Minister is a good man, well intentioned man. When Railwaymen—I meet them in thousands—ask me whether he is capable of redressing their grievances and tell me that he does not seem to be able to redress their grievances, I say to them that he is a little dear fellow and a lovable little chap. I sometimes think that the Railway Minister is too good, so good as to go to the point of being weak, and that is my grievance against the Railway Minister—he is led by the nose by the senior Railway officials and it is the Railway officials who dictate the railway policies, and even when those policies approximate to obvious injustice, the Railway Minister is too afraid to hurt the feelings of a senior official. and that is what has happened here. This whole Bill has been inspired by...... the Deputy Minister is smiling, but I say with all respect to him that when he was piloting it here, he was doing it almost as a filing clerk and he could not, if he wanted, change anything here. Even the Miniater is today in the hands of his officials. What did the Deputy Minister do? He read out with a great deal of smugness page 98 of the adjudicator's award. My little 'award' is a little more thumbed and a little more dirty than his—not the award but the cover. I say with great respect that this is the final word. I ask the Deputy Minister: are you not able to think in your interest of anything—I am addressing him through you, Sir—like that award? It has been produced after about ten years' work and it should have something of biblical sanctity. This is the first and the last word on the matter. I ask what was the substance of the adjudicator's award. The substance was this, namely, that the week should be accepted as the unit for assessing human endurance. I said that if that is the position, then any reasonable person, except perhaps those associated with the Railway Administration, must accept the week as the unit for assessment of overtime work. But my friend is not prepared to accept it. I pointed to the fact that the Factories Act, although it prescribes a 48 hour week, has implemented this principle that overtime will be calculated not on a weekly but on a daily basis. How does the Deputy Minister seek to answer that point? I do not know whether he has all the legal training; he would not appear to have had it. Even a lawyer in the most desperate position would never have adduced such an anaemic and fatuous argument as was referred to by the Deputy Minister. He is asking this House to believe that the Factories Act was inspired by a different motive. He tells us pontifically that the motive of the Factories Act was to restrict work. Those who know anything about railway matters know well that the Factories Act also applies to a number of railwaymen; it applies to a large number of sheds, loco sheds, in the country. I completely fail to understand this argument. The Factories Act, which prescribes a certain period during the week, which also accepts the principle of overtime being calculated on a daily basis—I am not asking for that—is stated by him as having a different motive. I am a little amazed that the Deputy Minister should come and say, "Do not look at the Factories Act, it is quite different". What is the motive of the Hours of Employment Regulation? Is it different from the motive of the Factories Act? The Hours of Employment Regulation controls most railwaymen. The motives are identical. The motive of the Factories Act and the Hours of Employment Regulation is just this, namely, to restrict work, to prescribe the hours of work which a railway worker will be required to do and also to prescribe the basis for overtime. The motives are identical. But the Deputy Minister would have us believe that while the Factories Act was intended to restrict work, the Hours of Employment Regulation is intended to encourage the railwaymen to do overtime work, to cheat the men to do overtime work. The Deputy Minister is seeking to draw a distinction, that the Factories Act is doing one thing and the Hours of Employment Regulation is doing something totally different. If he has not got an answer, at least let him not trot out something which is so anaemic and fatuous.

What did he do? He read Page 98 very smugly, as a complete answer to my plea. One would imagine that we are in hostile camps. That is the tragedy of the whole thing. The Railway Ministry today seems to be entrenched in a position that it must resist, rightly or wrongly, the reasonable requests of the railwaymen. Am I asking them today something unreasonable, something monstrous? They trot out the arguments adduced by Justice Rajadhyaksha. I am not going to read the whole of it. What does he say? I admit that the words used here are: "on the average in any month". That is the conclusion that he has drawn. With due respect to him—he is no more—let us see what he says. "On the European railways, the period over which the Washington Convention normally extends is from a week to a month." In the most progressive countries, overtime is calculated on the basis of a week. He goes on to say that except for two countries, in all the other countries overtime is not calculated on a longer time and those countries are Norway and Belgium. Do we want to be right at the end of this list of backward countries? We are trotting in the company of backward countries like Norway and Belgium and say that we will also pay overtime for a longer period. I do not understand this at all. In certain matters concerning our country, we want to lead internationally but when it comes to doing some little justice in cases like these, we take pride in treading behind the rest of the world. If my friend was working in Norway or Belgium he would perhaps know that people can work more hours per day in those countries. The climatic conditions are different. Here, in spite of the exacting conditions in this country, we look to Norway and Belgium as our norms. We do not look to U.K., U.S.A. or any other progressive country. I do not at all understand this.

What are the arguments advanced by justice Rajadhyaksha for rejecting this demand which was made by the All India Railwaymen's Federation, which was the representative union of the railwaymen. Extra work was involved in the preparation of monthly returns. That is one argument. He has said that if we calculate overtime on a weekly basis, then we will not be able to provide for the extra work involved in the preparation of monthly returns. One would imagine from this that only the people who are doing overtime on a weekly basis are the people who are preparing monthly returns. What about tens of thousands of other railwaymen, particularly the running staff, in whom I am deeply interested. They do overtime but they have nothing to do with the preparation of monthly returns.

What is the other argument? It is about 'overtime payments being made along with the monthly salary'. Who is asking that it should be paid weekly? I say that it should be cal-

[Mr. Frank Anthony]

culated weekly. I want you to pay it monthly. These arguments are not tenable; they are ingenious and when they emerge from the Deputy Minister, they are dishonest.

What is the other reason? In actual practice, it is stated, this provision has not entailed in hardship. I do not know whether the hon. Deputy Minister knows what is happening on the railways today. I agree that when Justice Rajadhyaksha made his award ten years ago, conditions were uniformly hard. He said so in page 86. He has stated that they are normally overworked. The running staff are overworked; that is what he has stated. He says:

> "I am reinforced in this view by the report of the Chief Labour Commissioner for the year 1945-46 in which he refers to cases of running staff, especially guards and drivers, working continuously for 14 to 18 hours......"

Those were the conditions at that time. They were overworked during the whole month. What is happening today? The Deputy Minister will say 'no'; if he says that, it is only a mark of his ignorance. What is happening? I say that today the people, who control the roasters of the railwaymen, deliberately and dishonestly overwork the running staff. In a week instead of giving them 54 hours, sometimes they work them for 80 or 100 hours—twice the reasonable period. They overwork them for the first fortnight and for the next, they make them sit at home. When I come here, the Deputy Minister with Bible in one hand and the rosary on the other, will say something....

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): He has neither.

Shri Frank Anthony: He has got this award and it is his Bible. I cannot just understand this sort of an attitude. In some cases, you are killing them with overwork.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly address the Chair; otherwise, trouble will arise.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): 'Killing' is too strong a word. A few days back, our hon. Speaker opined that even word 'theft' metaphorically used is unparliamentary. I say that 'killing' is much worse.

Shri Frank Anthony: I say that metaphorically; it is perfectly acceptable. They are physically being killed to some extent. I am appealing to those who are here to consider this. I know that, if this matter is put to vote, the bell will be rung and people will come and vote without giving a moment's thought to what I have been talking about. That is why I am asking: what is the morality of this whole thing? What am I asking for?

What is the other reason adduced by him in this Award? It is opposed by the Railway Administration—that is one reason. That is why he has not accepted this particular plea of the All India Railwaymen's Federation. It is opposed by the most bureaucratic, reactionary and tyrannical administration not only in this country but perhaps in any colonial country in this world. Here we have a demand of the railwaymen which the Railway Administration had succeeded in destroying.

There is the intermittent worker. He has his overtime calculated on this basis. The man who does the least strenuous work gets his overtime calculated on a weekly basis. But, without neither sense nor reason nor logic, the continuous and intensive worker is denied this calculation of overtime on a weekly basis. What is the logic behind this? I have debunked every reason that has been adduced by him.

Is it not a fact that the Factories Act applies to a number of loco sheds. A number of railwaymen get their overtime not only on weekly basis but on daily basis. How do you give it to one person on a daily basis while you deny it even on a weekly basis to another? You deny it to your hardest workers, particularly your running staff and here you insist on paying on a monthly basis. I do not understand the reason why it should be so. Simply because of some kind of false sense of prestige and a stupid stubborness on the part of the administration something was said and done ten years ago. Therefore, the same thing is said ten years afterwards. The Railway Administration is the last stronghold of colonialism in this country. How do the railwaymen refer to the General Managers? We refer to them as GMs. They refer to them as Grand Moghals. What about the members of the Railway Board? They are a law unto themselves. Each is a *Shahenshah*. That is the curse. A good man like the Railway Minister has not been able to do much because he is too weak and he has not been able to qualify by an iota this evil of colonial mentality in the Railway Administration. Sir, I plead for the most loyal section of railway workers in the country, men who take a pride in the work and a pride in the loyalty to administration. Even then you will find the Deputy Minister getting up and making some kind of fatuous reply. I am pleading that you do elementary justice to the railwaymen because, believe me, you are not going to terrorise them much longer. We saw strikes and violence. What were they? They are symptoms of the deep-seated spreading frustration and bitterness among all sections of railwaymen. Today the railwaymen say that the Railway Administration does not deserve loyalty, it does not deserve their respect and I am beginning to think like those railwaymen, because when you, get an elementary demand like this you deny it. You work your men; you take twice the amount of work from them and yet you deny them their dues. What is this? I just do not understand it. I can understand if the men were not working. But you make them work. You overwork them. And yet you deny them their dues. This sort of thing is not going to be accepted. I speak strongly because I see this particularly unresponsive attitude from the Treasury Benches. I know when Sir Benthall was here that attitude was there. The attitude today is how to Benthallise. When Sir Benthall was Minister for War Transport, the Railway Board used to indulge in every form of perversion and casuistry. The approach of the Railway Board was to victimise the workers. The Railway Board always tried to find out by what process of casuistry and disingenuous method they can deny the railwaymen their rights. I do not know what kind of a case the Deputy Minister is going to make. How can you deny your running staff, the backbone of your Railways—today they are the people who work the hardest—their rights? If the Deputy Minister knows anything, he will concede this, that today on the South-Eastern Railway, particularly among your goods drivers, they work 18, 20, 22 and even 24 hours and yet they do not get even one anna overtime. And then you come and say to this House that the legislation is progressive. It is not. It is not even honest.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after my friend Shri Frank Athony has spoken, I feel rather nervous to add my voice in support of what he has said. The principle for giving overtime wages at rates higher than the normal wage is based on two factors. One is, a person who works beyond a particular period of time, say 8 or 9 hours, continuously without rest is supposed to overexert himself and get exhausted. He is therefore, given a little additional money to replenish himself. But this is not the major factor. The major factor is that the payment of overtime wages makes it obligatory on the administration not to overwork the staff by employing them for more hours than is normally done. That is the most important thing. That is why in the various Acts, the Factories Act or the Mines Act, this provision is there.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

I would like to ask the hon. Deputy Minister one thing. Let him point out to me any Act, which has been passed in this country, wherein overtime is provided to be calculated on a monthly basis. Take the Mines Act, the Plantation Labour Act which was recently passed or the Factories Act. In all these the calculation is done on a weekly basis. Even this weekly basis has been a matter of dispute on several occasions.

Sir, why do you have this discrimination between one section of the staff and the other? Recently we pointed out to the Labour Minister that in the Mines Act the surface workers get 1½ times wages whereas the underground workers get 2 times. We pointed out that the discrimination should be removed. Though he rejected the Bill here in the Industrial Committee he agreed and an amendment was brought.

Why are you going to disfigure this Railway Act with this sort of discrimination? I would earnestly urge upon the Railway Minister to accept this amendment. How are you going to enthuse the railway staff, who have to fulfil a great task during the Second Plan period? Our whole Second Plan is going to founder on this transport. If there is no industrial peace, you cannot fulfil any of your targets.

Already the Railwaymen are overworked. We are accepting today the work-load which was worked out as long ago as ten years. During that period the Railways have improved in many ways. An engine driver has to work a bigger engine than he was previously doing. He has to run it at a greater speed than he was doing 10 years ago. In spite of all these things, why do you insist on having this discrimination? Are the Railways going to pay an enormous amount by way of overtime? Certainly not. Calculations will show that it will not be much.

Not only that. The main principle, as I said, is that it makes obligatory on the Railway Administration to provide adequate reserve for this. Today we hear from the railwaymen that when they apply for leave on the ground that some member of their family is seriously ill, the leave is sanctioned after a month, the passes come after one week and the reliever comes after 10 days. By that time I do not know what would have happened to the family. That is the position today. Can we not improve this position? Is it impossible?

We talk about Efficiency Bureau working out standards and so many other things. Every day we see in the newspapers news about expansion of the Railway Board; one more Member added to the Railway Board, then another four added, who are on the rank of General Manager, in view of the Second Five Year Plan. But the railway employees, the running staff who form the vital sector of this whole transport system, are treated in the same old way. They should be treated in a far far better way. There was a time in these Railways when a man who put in more work in the railway engine got less than a man who put in less work. A passenger or a mail train driver who worked less number of hours than a goods train driver got far more than what the goods engine driver, who put in longer number of hours, got. That discrimination has been removed by having this fixation of weekly hours.

Sir, what I demand is nothing extraordinary. It is there in every statute, every Act that has been enacted. Let us not disfigure this Railway Act with this discrimination by having calculation on monthly basis. Where is it being done? Is it done in any foreign country? It is not so in any progressive country. It cannot be. Now we are going towards a socialist pattern of society where the workers will have no disparity. Is this the way we have to proceed? Are we not going to alter one line written a few years ago? Have not things changed now? Has not the psychology changed now? Only the other day I was present at Calcutta Labour Appellate Tribunal when some employer raised some objection. Jeejabhoy who was also connected with the Joint Advisory Committee of the Railways said to that employer: "you have to remove that old conception". Here you are the employer of one million railwaymen. What is the way you should behave? You should be the model employer. You have to set an example.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may address the Chair. Sometimes it generates unnecessary heat. The Chair can bear it all right.

Shri Kamath: It is tolerable heat, not unnecessary.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Let us not disfigure the Railway Act with this discrimination. Let us give them what is due to them. Let the Railway Minister act as the model employer of these million railwaymen who have to fulfil a great task in the coming years. I only ask for a human life for the railwaymen.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): I am only sorry for the tone and the content of the speech of my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony.

Shri Frank Anthony: Why should he be sorry? I am not sorry.

Shri Alagesan: It looks as if he has exhausted all the epithets that he might have in his vocabulary.

Shri Frank Anthony: I have a few more.

Shri Alagesan: All these epithets are, of course, non-complimentary. He has allowed himself to go ahead and use those expressions. This shows the extent of the freedom of speech that the hon. Members enjoy in this House. He went to the extent of saying that what was said by the Minister is dishonest. He used those words.

Mr. Speaker: The last words that he uttered in his speech before he sat down, if the House has heard him correctly, were, I think, "not even honest".

Shri Frank Anthony: The provisions were dishonest. I did not say that the Minister was dishonest. I said also that he was a dear little chap. I said the Minister was a dear little chap.

Mr. Speaker: These compliments need not be exchanged. It is not a Bill that is dishonest but the maker of it. 'Dishonest' by itself does not lend itself to any treatment. So, the word 'dishonest' need not be used. There are many ways of expressing things. The hon. Member is an expert in speaking. Why should he take refuge in using such words?

Shri Alagesan: Today, I should think that he has utilised his fullest capacity for abuse, and if that will please his soul, I would not like to stand in his way. Now, I should not also fall into the temptation of saying anything in the strain in which he has been letting himself go.

Sir, yesterday, you will remember that I had to make a quotation from the award given by Justice Rajadhyaksha in order to controvert...

Shri Kamath: On a point of order regarding your earlier ruling about 'dishonest'. Do you hold the word 'dishonest' unparliamentary, or, should it be used as 'not honest'? What is your ruling?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was a magistrate for some time. He knows that dishonesty attributes something more than what one might mean. If one says 'liar' then, it is held to be unparliamentary or incorrect. Similar, perhaps, is the word 'dishonesty'. If you say the word 'dishonesty', a motive is attached. So, it attracta something more than what is meant, and it attracts the man's character, if not intellect.

Shri Kamath: With regard to the word, 'liar' it is certainly wrong to use it with reference to a Member or Minister. But in respect of Bills, expressions such as 'black Bill" or 'wrong Bill' dishonest provisions have been used.

Mr. Speaker: 'Black Bill' or 'wrong Bill' are all right. But 'dishonest' is something more than what one might think of. Under the Penal Code, 'dishonesty' means wrongful gain or wrongful loss.

Shri Frank Anthony: We have been using such words as 'wrongful loss' or 'wrongful gain'.

Shri Kamath: There are stronger words used in the House of Commons and in the Parliaments of other countries.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member then expect that we might follow the Mother of Parliaments and the other Parliaments in this respect also?

Shri Kamath: It finds a place in Basic English as well. Parliamentary vocabulary will be reduced to less than Basic English, at thia rate.

Shri Alagesan: I am sorry for these interruptions. I shall not take my stand on any legalistic point of view. The word may be parliamentary in the strict parliamentary sense. I am not going to contest it. But one has to look into the context and the moral consequence of what one says. I think that is more necessary than toking into the strict legal or technical aspect

Shri Frank Anthony: Is the devil quoting the scripture?

Shri Alagesan: I was saying that I had to quote from the award yesterday in order to controvert what the hon. Member said. The hon. Member said that the Government were doing something which was not recommended by the award. It was in that context that I had to give that quotation. My hon. friend was—I know that it is not very unusual with him—shifting the ground and attacked the grounds on which the adjudicator came to the conclusion that he did. That is a different matter and it can be viewed on its own merits.

The hon. Member was very much obsessed with the thought of the colonial age that has passed. Perhaps he might have had to do much more with the colonial rule and colonial practices than anyone of us here had to do. I do not know whether he is really sorry for the passing away of that colonial age. Certainly, what he has said shows that there is a lurking admiration on his part for the past colonial age. At a time when we have just now celebrated the ninth anniversary of the Indian Independence, the hon. Member turns round and says that the past regime was much batter than the present dispensation.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not think my friend has understood what I said. He is misrepresenting me. Either he does not understand English or he is misrepresenting me. I said he was out-Britishing the British. I did not say that they were better. I said they were extremely bad.

Shri Alagesan: I do not want these interruptions to take place. When he took the licence to use the words that he did use, I was keeping quiet and also I kept my good humour. I hope he will also be patient and listen to what I have to say and not interrupt me. That is a thing which is well for him and for the Members of the House to remember. When be was allowing himself the fullest freedom of speech and was also getting into an abusive strain, I did not speak one word and did not interrupt him for anything that he said.

Shri Frank Anthony: He may not have been following my English, and he is misrepresenting me. I object to my hon. friend saying that I was abusive. I may have used strong words but I do not remember having been abusive.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister continue his speech. Each hon. Member may read into what the other hon. Member may say.

Shri Alagesan: If he wants to compare the present Government with the past and praise the past Government as against the present, I would not like to stand in his way. But I would like to say that all the attacks he was pleased to deliver against the Railway Board or against the railway officials were absolutely misplaced and misdirected. They had no particular relation to the existing state of affairs. It should not be thought that the official machinery which has to implement the policies of the national Government is by any means less deserving of co-operation or is by any means less patriotic than the Government and the Parliament of this country. It does not lie in the mouth of a person like Shri Frank Anthony to say that the Railway Board is continuing in the bureaucratic traditions of the old regime. The present Board has been able to rise equal to the occasion. It is tackling a job whose magnitude cannot be compared with anything in the past at the behest of Parliament. I should very respectfully place before this House the fact that the official machinery of the railway administration has very patriotically risen to the occasion and is engaging and grappling itself with the problems, that confront them in carrying out the very huge tasks embodied in the second Five Year Plan. If anything, I should like to have a word of encouragement, if not praise, from a Member like Shri Frank Anthony who certainly has an acquaintance with the railway problems which is a close and long one. But, I have never found him saying one new thing on the floor of the House. I have always heard him and tried to know something new. I have heard his speeches even from the time when I was not on the Treasury Benches. He has been speaking not only on the Bills but also on the budget during the past several years, but he has been repeating the same thing and has been delivering a bitter attack against the administration. I should think that he almost suffers from a disease and it will be good if he gets rid of this disease as quickly as possible. I do not know what is the cause of this disease. Does he actually regret that the colonial age is past? I suspect that that should be the case. I have been absolutely disappointed in trying to learn something constructive from the hon. Member. I made an attempt, but I should confess that I got only disappointed.

1 P.M.

So, I had to say this not in defence. When the hon. Member was speaking I do not think anybody in the House agreed with him in all that he said, especially with reference to the Railway administration, the Railway Ministry, etc. He was pleased to pay a compliment to the Railway Minister, but what a left handed compliment! He said he is a good man. He is too good. He is not able to control the administration. The facts completely point the other way. The Railway Minister is certainly good and he also knows how to take a stand on principle and stand firm. Standing firm does not depend on a man's size. A big tree, like the banyan tree can be blown off when a storm blows but a small reed stands; it stands and continues to stand even after the storm has blown over. So, it does not depend on size, Of course, my hon. friend is weightier.

Shri Frank Anthony: And healthier.

Shri Alagesan: I wish he were healthier in mind too. From all appearances he is healthier in body. I wish he is healthier in mind also.

Sir, by this simple Bill, as I said yesterday, we are trying to place the seal of approval of Parliament on a thing which has been continuing. This is not a new thing which is going to be introduced. It has been there already and what we are doing could have been done even without coming before Parliament and trying to make this a part of the Statute. But we want to give a complete statutory safeguard to the railwaymen and so we are just making it a part of the Act. That is all that we ask the House to agree to at the present stage. This is not a new thing that is being introduced. It has been in operation. The Parliament is today being asked to give its approval to it.

[Shri Alagesan]

My friend said that we seemed to live in the old age. I drew the attention of this House yesterday to the fact that this piece of legislation, that this measure, had the approval of the other House three years back, a little more than three years back, and from that Chamber to come to this Chamber it took three years. That does not mean that the Bill itself is behind the times. As, I said, it only seeks to obtain the approval of Parliament to the existing state of affairs.

I shall not deal with my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony any more because it is a sore chapter. I wish he will use more friendly language, a language which will evoke response. He was saying that we were not responsive. I think we have shown our capacity to be responsive not on one occasion but on several occasions. We do respond to all the sides of the House. So, we have never been lacking in responding. We can respond even when the language used is not quite appropriate and just makes one feel not to respond. We are capable of even that. But, there should be merit in a case. That merit is lacking in the case presented by Shri Anthony. I leave him now and let him amuse himself in the epithets he has chosen to shower on us and derive any amount of pleasure that he can.

Sir, now I come to my friend Shri Vittal Rao. He quoted several instances. He quoted the Mines Act. I should like to know if he wants me to seriously compare the work that the miners do with the work that the railwaymen do. I don't think it will stand a moment's scrutiny. Who are the continuous workers? The Station Masters, the Assistant Station Masters, commercial clerks, except at wayside stations, office clerks, except those employed in confidential capacity even office clerks, station ticket collectors and the gangmen. There are various others. Sir, am I to understand that the employees that come under these categories have to undergo the strain that a miner working down deep into the bowels of the earth has to undergo? I do not think he would seriously suggest that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What I was submitting was that even for surface workers it has been doubled. Now it has been agreed to by the Government.

Shri Alagesan: Whether it is on the surface or down deep into the earth, I do not think he would seriously contend that office work is as strenuous and imposes such a strain on the physical frame as in the case of a miner. I don't think that will be his contention. He may now reflect and I can believe that he would not contend that. There are the gatemen, watermen and sweepers on wayside stations, and the station porters etc., etc. If anybody suggests that their work is of such a nature that they should be brought on par with factory workers, I think it won't stand to reason. It is not very convincing. It cannot be convincing to the House.

Now, I should like to say only this with reference to the workers in the loco sheds. This question was brought up by no less a person than Shri Guruswami. In the Factories Act, from the definition 'Factory' the railway running sheds were excluded. So, he brought a Bill in the other House so that the Railway running sheds could also be brought within the purview of that Act. Then a suggestion was made that this matter would be considered by the Railway Ministry and he was requested to withdraw the Bill. Then, this matter was considered and a certain modification was made *viz.* payment of overtime allowance at 1½ times the normal hourly rate instead of overtime at bare hourly rate for all hours worked in excess of 48 hours in a week and reckoning of 48 hours a week for the purpose of payment of overtime instead of being averaged over the month as heretofore. With regard to the workers in the loco sheds, the running sheds, the averaging is done not over a month but over a week.

Now, this shows that we are not having a closed mind. This particular question was considered and this was given effect to two years back. It was done in 1954. Different calculations and different schemes of overtime payment were adopted in the case of loco shed workers. Sir, it is not as if we do not want to change an iota of what we once held. We are prepared to change, but there should be convincing reasons and not mere abusive arguments, if abuse can be elevated to the status of argument. As far as the contention goes, practically the ground that was traversed yesterday was traversed today. I have nothing more to add except that I am unable to accept any of the amendments.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 26—
for "seventy-five" *substitute*:
"fifty-four".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 28—
for "fifty-four" *substitute*:
"forty-eight".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 31—

for "forty-five" *substitute*:
"forty-two".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 44--

for "one and one-half times" *substitute*:
"twice".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 50--

for "thirty" *substitute*:
"thirty-six".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put Mr. Anthony's amendments Nos. 8 to 15.

Shri Frank Anthony: I have not spoken on all the amendments. I have spoken only on amendments Nos. 8 and 9

Mr. Speaker: There is only one clause here, clause 2, and I am putting all the amendments to that clause. I am going by the clauses in this Bill and all the amendments relating to clause 2 are being put.

Shri Frank Anthony: I want to speak on each amendment separately.

Mr. Speaker: I asked the hon. Member to move all the amendments.

Shri Frank Anthony: I have given amendments to each sub-clause of section 71-C in the original Act, in that particular form because the arguments will be different for each sub-clause.

Mr. Speaker: All these amendments are to one single clause, namely, clause 2. I asked the hon. Member to move all the amendments to this clause and I gave him sufficient time to speak on all of them. The amendments may be put to the vote of the House separately, but, there may be a single speech. What is the harm in it?

Shri Frank Anthony: Each one is different and each one is vital. I am sorry I have completely misunderstood you. I have given amendments to each sub-clause in the original Act; that is how I have been dealing with it. If I speak on all of them, hon. Members will not understand on what particular matter I am speaking and the merit of each amendment

Shri Kamath: They may be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: I will put them separately, but there may be one speech.

Shri Frank Anthony: Can you not allow me to speak separately for one or two minutes on each amendment?

Mr. Speaker: All right; there is a misunderstanding. I shall put to the vote of the House those amendments on which speeches have been made so far.

Shri Frank Anthony: I have spoken on amendments Nos. 8 and 9.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, lines 28 and 29—

omit "on the average in any month"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, lines 31 and 32—

omit "on the average in any month".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: What are the amendments on which he wants to speak?

Shri Frank Anthony: I want to speak on each of amendments Nos. 10 to 15.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; I do not want to shut him out. He may speak on amendment No. 10. I will ask the hon. Deputy Minister to reply to all the amendments.

Shri Alagesan: I will reply to them one by one.

Shri Frank Anthony: Amendment No. 10, which I have moved, is to the original section 71-C (4). This section as it appeared in the original Act, was intended to provide for the suspension of these particular rules regulating the hours of work. The language here is a little misleading, because it would appear that section 71-C (4) was intended to provide for temporary exemptions. In fact, the purpose of 71-C (4) is to suspend the operation of these rules under emergent circumstances. Of course, the Government, the railway administration, must have powers to suspend under special and emergent circumstances the operation of these rules. But, my amendment says:

> "Provided further that such temporary exemptions should not be made on the grounds that staff have been granted leave or are withdrawn for special duties, such as games, Boys' Scout conferences etc."

What is my experience? I do not want to attempt to cross verbal swords with the hon. Deputy Minister. I feel that it will be unfair to try to bring a hammer to kill an ant. He complains that he has learnt nothing from my speeches; that is not my fault. If my language goes through his head or above it, I am afraid that is nothing I can help. But, I am sorry that he has not developed the capacity to understand, at any rate, the facts that I argue. That is my difficulty. I am dealing with the Deputy Minister who, apparently, I respectfully submit, is not aware of the working of the railway administration. Perhaps he will say what I am saying is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: What are the hon. Member's points?

Shri Frank Anthony: My point is this. Today, railwaymen are withdrawn for a pleasure job or a holiday; they go to games, Boys' Scout conferences etc., and for this purpose, the regulations regarding hours of work are relaxed. The result is that the staff that remain behind are overworked. What I have said today is to restrict section 71-C to the purpose which was obviously behind it, namely, that these rules should be relaxed only under special and emergent circumstances, and not to withdraw the staff for special duties such as games, Boy's Scout conferences etc. That is the purpose of my amendment. They will have the powers of superseding these rules temporarily, but provided that such temporary exemptions should not be made on the ground that the staff are being granted leave or are withdrawn for special duties, such as games, Boys' Scout conferences, etc.

Shri Alagesan: The administration has to be clothed with powers of temporary exemptions to avoid serious dislocation in the working of the railways. These exemptions have been granted very sparingly. The adjudicator was not against the granting of these temporary exemptions, but he said that overtime wages should be paid. That is all what he has said. In fact, he accepted the necessity for the granting of these temporary exemptions. Even the overtime amount paid after the implementation of the award is not too much. My information is that it is less than 1 per cent. of the total wage bill. That shows that this is not being indulged in very frequently. It will not be wise to restrict these powers and say that it should not be there when people go for games, Boy's scout conferences etc. The railwaymen, I think, the hon. Member should know, are foremost in the field of sport in this country. They do go out and people have witnessed several events in which railwaymen have taken part. Inter-railway teams have taken part and beaten several world records and have created certain all India records too. It passes my understanding how such things can be undesirable. I should not like to tie the hands of the administration in regard to grant of these exemptions. I can assure the hon. Member that these exemptions are granted only very very sparingly. They are not resorted to frequently. I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 45, *add*:

"Provided further that such temporary exemptions should not be made on the grounds that staff have been granted leave or are withdrawn for special duties, such as games, Boys' Scout conferences etc."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: Any other amendment?

Shri Frank Anthony: Amendment No. 11. This amedment seeks to add the following words to section 71D (1) (a), as it appeared in the original Bill. You will see that section 71D (1) (a) says that a railway servant whose employment is intensive or continuous shall be granted, each week commencing on Sunday, a rest of not less than thirty consecutive hours. That is good as far as it goes. But, I said yesterday and I am repeating it today that in the case of intensive workers, many of them never get one calendar day off in the whole year. I repeat that. I would like the Deputy Minister to pay attention to what I am saying when perhaps he will realise that some of the things are new. If he will not learn, I cannot help that. Yesterday, the Deputy Minister, obviously ignorant of what is happening in his own railways, said that he was amazed to hear that the intensive workers, in 365 days, do not get one calendar day off. I repeat that. From 12 midnight to six, they get 30 hours. But, they do not get a single calendar day off in the whole of a year. I say this with all respect to the Deputy Minister, let him listen to my facts at any rate. Perhaps the language is a little rarified for him to be able to follow. With all respect I say this. He was a little personal; I do not want to emulate him. Let him give up preoccupying himself and trying to justify the uneatable pap that passes for food....

Mr. Speaker: Why all this vindictive language? The hon. Member has said enough. Let him come to the merits of the amendment.

Shri Frank Anthony: What am I to do if people do not understand facts. I am trying to speak as simply as possible so that he may not preoccupy himself with less important.......

Mr. Speaker: What are the merits of his amendment?

Shri Frank Anthony: I want him to see what is happening under his own nose.

Mr. Speaker: What are they?

Shri Frank Anthony: I want him to walk into the New Delhi Section Control Office and learn a few facts. He should be thankful to me.

Mr. Speaker: The House must know; I want to knw.

Shri Frank Anthony: Let him go to the Section Control Office.

Mr. Speaker: Let him go. Should every hon. Member go?

Shri Frank Anthony: He was surprised when I made this point

Mr. Speaker: Does be want all the hon. Members to go? What is the point in the amendment? How does he want to take the House with him?

Shri Frank Anthony: I want the Deputy Minister to go. He will realise bow utterly unacquainted.....

Mr. Speaker: Even if the Deputy Minister says, the House must accept. The hon Member has moved an amendment

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not want him to go far away from his doorstep. If be goes to the Section Control office.......

Mr. Speaker: What is the amend-Office,...

Shri Frank Anthony: The amendment is that people must get one calendar day off. The rest must be not only 30 consecutive hours but one calendar day. I made this point. I do not want my friend to perpetrate the remarks he made yesterday. Yesterday he said this does not happen. I am surprised if it happens. This is happening as a matter of course. Go to the Section Control Office in Delhi and see. They do not get one calendar day off in the whole year. There are the train despatchers in Old Delhi Let him go a little farther. They do not get one calendar day off in the whole year. There are blocks of railway workers. That is what amazes me; that is what makes me angry. There is such a colossal, intolerable ignorance on the part of those who sit in the Treasury Benches smugly hurling these things back in my teeth. That is why I want the Deputy Minister to have the humility to learn. He is not able to answer one argument that I put forward. He has indulged in this clicbe......

Shri B. D. Pande (Almora Distt—North East): No arguments; all abuses.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am sorry, my hon. friend is in the same boat. My rather refined parliamentary vituperation goes over his head too. My language is such that I speak in a ratified atmosphere understandable to the Deputy Minister and the hon. interrupter. That is my main point. We have whole blocks of railwaymen today, particularly intensive workers, who do not get one calendar day off in the whole of year. I have given the example of the Section Control Office; I have given the example of the train despatchers. I see obviously—I do not know if the Deputy Minister has any intention—it is his intention that people should get one calendar day off. I am only wanting him to make his intention clear. He is not aware that they do not get a day off. I want him to acceot this and make what he thought was corrent in the railways a fact.

Shri B. D. Pande: Sir, I am an old Member and the hon. Member is also an old Member. We have known each other. But, the abuses that he has hurled on the Railway Board....

Shri Frank Anthony: I have not used one word of abuse. If he does not understand parliamentary vituperation, I can't help it.

Shri B. D. Pande:.....All the epithets used against the Railway Board are intolerable. I do not say anything about the merits of the case. Our Railway Board is the best Board and it is doing its duty well. I know that. With the exception of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, our Railway Minister, is one of the best lieutenants of Mahatma Gandhi and he does his work honestly, ably and most strictly. He knows no holiday. Mr. Anthony wants holidays for Railway people. But the Hon. Minister has no holidays.

Shri Frank Anthony: One long holiday.

Shri B. D. Pande: Our Deputy Minister is working hard. So many questions are being put every day and he is cross-examined every day. He is doing his work well. They are the people who go to the people to collect votes and tell them to do this and that, to strike and all that. These things they did in bad grace. The result was what they did at Kharagpur and Kalka?

Shri Frank Anthony: This is misrepresentation. I have always opposed strikes.

Shri B. D. Pande: I am not yielding.

Shri Frank Anthony: Do not misrepresent.

Shri B. D. Pande: I am not using abusive language. I am more dignified than him. एन्थनी साहब को मालूम होना चाहिए कि लखनऊ का आदमी जब गाली भी देता हूं तो कहता हूं कि आपकी अम्मीजान की खिदमतशरीफ में गुस्ताखी करनी पड़ेगी, इस ढंग से कहता हूं । इसलिए अगर अपोजीशन वाले गाली भी दें तो उन्हें गाली देने का ढंग और लड़ना सीखना चाहिये । गाली भी अगर दें तो वह कंस्ट्रक्टिव गाली हो और अच्छे शब्दों में हो । ऐसा ढंग न इस्तेमाल करें जैसा कि अभी हमारे श्री एन्थनी ने यहां पर किया कि अपने अमेंडमेंटस के पक्ष में तो एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा और कोई प्वाइंट नहीं रक्खा, केवल ऐब्यूज; ऐब्यूज हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब पर शोवर करते रहे ।

He has used abusive language I am not fond of the English language. I want to forget the uses and abuses of the English language. I want to forget their ways. He has still that culture in him, which he adopted from the Britishers. We want to foget all that culture. We want to live in peace and amity here. Whoever tells the labour to strike is an enemy of this country.

Shri Frank Anthony: I strongly object. This is deliberate and gross misrepresentation. I will not be misrepresented like this.

Shri B. D. Pande: I said "whoever".

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that Shri Anthony is responsible?

Shri B. D. Pande: I said "whoever".

Mr. Speaker: It is a general proposition.

Shri Frank Anthony: He said I am encouraging.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose the hon. Member did not mean Shri Anthony.

Shri B. D. Pande: No, not him. I have not abused his person. I say I will not use the same abusive language.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, the hon. Member will conclude. He opposes the amendment.

Shri B. D. Pande: I conclude. The Railway Board is doing its duty. The railways are being well managed. The pay scales are also good. They are not bad as they were in the olden days. The Minister and the Railway Board do not deserve the avalanche of abuse that my friend has used.

Mr. Speaker: So, he opposes the amendment?

Shri B. D. Pande: Yes Sir. I oppose the amendment.

Shri Alagesan: I shall, in reply to what Shri Anthony said,—of course my volume is not as used as his—only read from the Award, page 158. This is what the Award says:

> "Periodic *rest for the various classes.*—Periodic rest should be given on the following scale:—
>
> (i) For intensive and continuous workers—at least 30 consecutive hours in a week, which will automatically include a full night and a full day."

This is what the award says.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is not being done. That is why I wanted it to be clarified.

Shri Alagesan: I need not further waste my words. I oppose his amendment.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Minister says is, it is being given effect to.

The question is:

Page 2, line 50—

add at the end:

"which shall include one calendar day and a night in bed".

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to go on with each amendment separately?

Shri Frank Anthony: There is another one which is similar. I want to speak on that.

Mr. Speaker: What are the other amendments?

Shri Frank Anthony: My amendment is that 71D(3) in the original Act be deleted. I am not going to speak at any length on this as I referred to it yesterday. Section 71D(3) is a very objectionable provision. It seeks to give blanket powers to the Central Government to make rules arbitrarily changing the regulations in respect of different classes of workers. For instance, if these powers are there, it gives them absolute power—I do not know whether they will do it—for making an intensive worker into an intermittent worker. A man who works for six hours may be compelled to work for twelve hours. And I do not see the need for this because 71C(4) with which we have already dealt gives the Central Government powers in the case of an emergency —not even in an emergency but provided they consider the conditions are appropriate, they may suspend the operation of these rules temporarily. That is all that the President of India can do. In the case of an emergency he suspends the Constitution, but under 71D(3) when conditions are normal the Central Government may not only suspend temporarily but they may completely supersede the whole Bill. That is my objection to it. Why are you taking these blanket powers? We have given you powers under 71C(4). Why do you take these blanket powers under conditions of normalcy not only to supersede but completely abrogate all the provisions in the Bill?

Shri Alagesan: There is no question of any category of workers being removed from one class to anther. There is provision for an appeal. The machinery under the Labour Ministry will be put into operation and railwaymen or railway unions are at liberty to take their case and put it before the Labour Commissioner and also the Government in the Labour Ministry, and that will be decided. There should be no difficulty about it. Also the permanent negotiating machinery can be used for the purpose. So, there is no intention to remove people from one classification into a less advantageous classification. That is not the intention. The adjudicator himself has recognised the necessity and recommended that in the case of mates, keymen and gangmen as well as artisans and unskilled labour employed for temporary purposes the period of rest may be lower than what has been prescribed. It can be a calendar day's rest each week or it can be an equivalent number of consecutive days upto the limit of three as it was obtaining before. That is what the adjudicator himself has said, and it is only with reference to such categories that the power is being taken by the railway administration to prescribe lower periods of rest. It will not in any way disturb the main categories that have been classified. That is why I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 8—
omit lines 14 to 19.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Frank Anthony: Now only amendments 13 and 15 will be left. I will be very brief.

By amendment 13 in 71D(4) I want certain amendments to be made. You will see in the Bill in 71D(4) the proviso reads:

> "Provided that a railway servant so exempted shall, as far as may be possible, be granted compensatory periods of rest for the periods he has foregone."

My amendment seeks to make it absolutely obligatory on the railways. I say:

> "Provided that a railway servant so exempted shall, in any week within the calendar month, be granted compensatory periods of rest for the periods he has foregone."

My reading of the adjudicator's award is very different from the railway administration's reading. For instance, in the matter of this compensatory rest I do not say you should not work your men under special or emergent conditions. But the adjudicator himself has said at page 98, paragraph 321:

> "....I suggest that here also formal orders should be issued whenever it is necessary to suspend the weekly rest and every effort should be made by the Administrations to grant compensatory rest within a reasonable time, if possible within a week."

This is not being done. Here, two conditions have been suggested, that is that everything possible should be done and that the compensatory rest should be granted within a week. But this provision in the Bill says "as far as may be possible, be granted". It is a pious declaration. It may not be granted. The railways will say it is not possible. And then the second part of the recommendation of the adjudicator is that it shall be granted in the same week. There is no mention of that in the Bill. I have made a concession to the administration. I say that you shall give them compensatory rest and that it shall be given in any week within the calendar month. The adjudicator said the compensatory rest must be given within a week. I say the railways may not be able to give it within a week's time, but they must give it within a month. I submit my amendment is in keeping with the intention of the adjudicator.

Shri Alagesan: There is difference between "within a month" and "within a calendar month". The adjudicator's award has been fully noted and the rules issued by the Railway Board in 1951 lay down that railway servants exempted under the provision shall not be required to work for more than 14 days without a rest of at least 30 consecutive hours if they are classified as intensive or continuous workers and 24 consecutive hours if they are essentially intermittent workers. It is not even a month. They will not be asked to work for more than two weeks without rest. So, it is provided. The intention of the adjudicator has been carried out. He wanted that it should be given within a reasonable time. A continuous or an essentially intermittent worker will not be required to work for more than two weeks before he is assured of rest of 30 consecutive hours or 24 consecutive hours as the case may be. So, that intention has been fully carried out under the rules. Hence there is no need for the amendment of Shri Anthony. And as I said there is a difference between a month and a calendar month. It may be the last week of the month which may be carried over to the next month, in which case there will not be any week available in the calendar month. But, now, as it is, the rules provide that it is incumbent on the part of the Railway Administration to see that the worker gets his required period of rest after fourteen days.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, lines 26 and 27—

for 'as far as may be possible' *substitue*:

'in any week within the calendar month'.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Frank Anthony: Amendment No. 14 is similar. But may I just say one word on this? The reason is the same as for my wanting section 71D(3) to be deleted. This amendment relates to deletion of section 71E(e). This again is similar to section 71D(3). And it seeks to give blanket powers to the Railway Administration to change the categories of workers. I say these blanket powers are not necessary, because the Railway Administration has powers to change and to temporarily suspend the rules under emergent conditions.

Shri Alagesan: I have already replied to this point.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

omit lines 44 to 46.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I come to amendment No. 15.

Shri Frank Anthony: I consider this a very vital matter. This is an amendment to section 71F. Now, section 71F reads:

> "*Railway servant to remain on duty*: Nothing in this Chapter or the rules made thereunder shall authorise a railway servant to leave his duty where due provision has been made for his relief, until he has been relieved.".

I do not know precisely what the Railway Administration means by the phrase 'where due provision has been made for his relief, until he has been relieved'. My reading of this is that even if he is not relieved for 24 hours, somebody will say, the control people who are notoriously indifferent in this matter will say, 'Yes, we have ordered the relief crew, but they have not gone there, so, until they go there, even if it is 48 hours, you cannot sign off or go off duty.' I submit with the utmost of respect that this is a completely reactionary provision, and that it is completely repugnant to the recommendations of the adjudicator himself.

As I have said, these railwaymen, particularly the running staff—and I feel that they are going to be duly aggrieved and bitter and resentful about the attitude of the Deputy Minister—have to work long extra hours. What was the position up till now? I shall read out the adjudicator's award. I have already referred to this. At page 85, of his award, the adjudicator has said:

> "guards and drivers, working continuously for 14 to 18 hours daily....".

That may not be quite the position today, but they are still required to work long extra hours. Then, the adjudicator mentions the conditions in other countries. Of course, they do not matter very much to us; today, we are a law unto ourselves. But at page 87 of his award, the adjudicator has said:

> "I would point out that in Australia, the running time for the train staff may not exceed 12 hours, and for locomotive staff 8 to 12 hours according to the type of the train. In Brazil,......".

—they, of course, are as backward as we are—

> "....a single period of work seldom exceeds 16 hours.".

And here, they are more progressive. Again,

> "In the USA, under the Hours of Services Act, 1907, Employees in Train and Engine Service may not be required or permitted to stay on duty for more than 16 consecutive hours.".

These are the conditions in other countries.

Then, at page 88 of his award, the adjudicator has recommended as follows:

> "Subsidiary instructions should be issued that the running duty at a stretch should not ordinarily exceed 10 hours and that they should be entitled in any case to claim relief after 12 hours provided they have given 2 hours' notice for relief to the Controller.".

My interpretation of this very simple recommendation is this, namely that the running staff, at the end of 12 hours, provided they have given two hours' notice, for relief, to the controller, can down-tool. That was the condition in the old days.

My hon. friend in a perverted kind of way said that I seem to have some kind of a nostalgia—of course, he did not quite put it in that rather abusive language in which I am putting it—for the British. But it is not nostalgia. It is just bitter disappointment that the sort of things I resisted—my hon friend could not but have seen, if he had the inclination and capacity, how I resisted—in Sir Edward Benthall's times are being enforced today. In Sir Edward Benthall's time, I remember, from Benar a driver had down-tooled after 12 hours. Sir Edward Benthall removed him. I said, 'You cannot do it. You may want to do it, but you cannot do it.' I said, 'Here is the provision. After 12 houra, I gave notice, and I down-tool. You have got to relieve me. How long do you think I can carry on?'. And the man had to be reinstated. But, here, what are you doing? The adjudicator has said the same thing, that you are doing something which is directly and deliberately contrary to it. Under this provision, you have provided:

> 'where due provision has been made for his relief, until he has been relieved'.

That means that if the relief does not come for 24 hours even, he has to carry on. At present, a driver can down-tool after 12 hours, provided he has given notice. But here, he cannot be relieved even after giving notice, for 24 hours. Sir Edward Benthall only removed the man. But here, you are going to dismiss him, if he down-tools. I say, this is out-Britishing the British. They would not remove or dismiss a member of the running-staff, if he down-tools after 12 hours. But under this provision, if be down-tools even after 48 hours, he will be dismissed. You may say, 'We have provided relief, but the relief crew has not gone there; so, even if it is 48 hours, you stay on the foot-plate.'. My hon. friend says that I am bitter in my language. Let my hon. friend do a little work on the foot-plate, and meet the drivers, as I meet them, and then he will feel as I feel. For people who are giving you loyal service, and who, I say, are running blood-money, this is the kind of provision that you are bringing forward. And then you say, I am bitter. Of course, I have the right to be bitter, if you should repudiate the recommendations of the adjudicator. He said that a man shall be entitled to claim rest after 12 hours. Here, you have omitted the words '12 hours', and you say that he shall never be entitled to claim rest until he is actually relieved.

Shri Alagesan: What my hon. friend has stated regarding what the adjudicator has said in this connection is correct. The running staff will be required to work at a stretch for only 10 hours, and provided they have given two hours' notice, they should be relieved at the end of 12 hours. This has been enforced on the railways. But sometime back, certain complaints were made that this was not strictly followed, and they were asked to work for more than 12 hours. This has been brought to the notice of the Railway Administrations, and they have been told strictly to relieve the running staff at the end of 12 hours provided two hours' notice has already been given. No case has come to our notice where any member of the running staff has been required to work continuously for 24 hours. That is what the hon. Member fears, and so, be wants the position to be stated clearly in the law itself.

Shri Frank Anthony: They are working on the South-Eastern Railway.

Shri Alagesan: My hon. friend says that no intensive worker should be asked to work for more than 8 hours, and no continuous worker should be asked to work for more than 12 hours. It is not at all likely that either of the categories will be asked to work for more than 8 or 12 hours, as the case may be. The question comes only in the case of running staff where we are strictly following the rule that relief should be there and should be provided at the end of 12 hours duty, if notice has been duly given. It may be that when there is delay in the giving of the notice, relief may not be immediately produced. But for that there has been no abuse of the provision that finds a place here. I do not know what the hon. Member will do. But with this assurance, I would request him to withdraw his amendment.

Shri Frank Anthony: This is the most vital one.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> Page 4—
> *after* line 6, *add*:
>
> "Provided that this period shall, in the case of intensive workers not exceed 8 hours, in the case of continuous workers not exceed 12 hours, in the case of running staff not exceed 14 hours and in the case of essentially intermittent staff not exceed 18 hours; provided further that in the case of running staff this period shall be calculated from the time of 'signing on' till the time of 'signing off'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: As regards clause 1 and the Enacting Formula, there are two amendments.

Shri Alagesan: I do not propose to move those amendments.

Mr. Speaker: This Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha. These amendments can be carried out departmentally. I can do that.

The question is:

> "That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Alagesan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (KHARAGPUR) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): On behalf of the Minister of Education, I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

The Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) does not need any introduction to the hon. Members of this House.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Non-controversial Bill!

Dr. M. M. Das: During every session, a large number of questions are put by hon. Members about this premier institution of India, and this humble self of mine feels honoured to have the opportunity of placing before hon. Members the information that they ask for. These questions—a large number of them—speak eloquently of the keen interest that the Members of this House take about the development of this great institution.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Today I have the privilege of approaching this hon. House and asking for its indulgence to give this institution its due, that is, to give it the honour and the status that is due to it, by declaring it to be an institution of national importance and by incorporating it by an Act of the supreme Legislature of this land.

Perhaps it will not be very impertinent on an occasion like this to give a brief history of this institution. After the end of the second World War, the then Government of India made a plan for the industrial reconstruction of this country, and to meet the demands of the large number of technical personnel that will be required for implementing that plan of industrial reconstruction, the Government of India set up a high-power Committee under the chairmanship of the late Shri Nalini Ranjan Sarkar. This Committee was appointed to make suitable recommendations for the development of technical education in this country, so that the growing needs of technical personnel by the growing industrialisation of this country may be satisfactorily met.

This Committee, under the chairmanship of Shri N. R. Sarkar, recommended the establishment of four Higher Technological Institutes on the lines of the Massachussets Institute of Technology in USA. It further recommended that the first in the chain of these four Higher Technological Institutes should be set up in the eastern zone of the country, if, possible, the second Institute should also be started simultaneously in the western part of the country, and sometimes later the other two Institutes should be set up.

1-57 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Accordingly, the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) was established at a place named Hijli, near Kharagpur in the district of Midnapore in West Bengal, in 1951. The site upon which this institution has been built up has a fascinating history of its own.

Shri Kamath: Fascinating?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, it is fascinating. I will tell him. Midnapore, the most turbulent and most notorious district......

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I object to this expression.

Dr. M. M. Das: Let me finish. Let him hear me.

Shri Banerjee (Midnapore-Jhargram): I certainly object to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should there be this sudden objection?

Shri Kamath: Say 'famous'.

Dr. M. M. Das: Midnapore was the most turbulent and notorious district in the eyes of the British rulers in those days. I come from Bengal. I am proud of that district.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Prouder.

Dr. M. M. Das: That was in the eyes of those British rulers of those days of freedom fight. It was also the biggest district in Bengal consisting of more than 32 lakh population—my hon. friends will correct me if I am wrong. Our rulers thought at that time that if this district was divided into separate districts, then perhaps it would be easier for them to check successfully the rising tide of nationalism that was sweeping this district from one corner to another. So this particular spot was selected and developed to be the nucleus of a new district town and some office buildings were also constructed there. But man proposes, God disposes. The British people did not find the

[Dr. M. M. Das]

opportunty to establish here another district town and to divide Midnapore. Before that Ghndhiji came into the field and the non-co-operation movement of 1921 began. During this movement, thousands and thousands of men and women of this country courted arrest and there was a great necessity felt by our rulers of that time for a huge jail to accommodate these men and women who courted arrest. The result was that this particular place, which was to be developed into a district town, was converted into a huge jail known by its local name Hijli Jail. From 1921 to the end of the second World War, for more than 20 years this place continued to be a vast concentration camp of the political prisoners in Bengal.

2 P.M.

In the year 1931 an incident took place in this jail which has written the name of Hijli Jail in letters of gold in the history of the freedom movement of Bengal. In that year, the jail authorities indiscriminately fired upon the batch of political prisoners killing two of them, the late Shri Tarkeshwar Sen and Shri Santosh Kumar Mittra, and injuring a large number of others. This is the place where this Institute of Technology, Kharagpur stands today. A place sanctified by the blood of the martyrs has now become the sanctuary of the Goddess of Learning; where once terror, tyranny and oppression ruled, it has now become the holy seat of science and technical knowledge The Kharagpur Institute is the embodiment of the resurgent spirit of India from slavery to independence, from darkness tolight and from ignorance to knowledge.

The Kharagpur Institute is of a unique character, the only one of its kind that exists today in India The Institute has been planned on the lines of the Massachussets Institute of Technology of America. Similar Institutes have also been built up in many other countries which are industrially well developed. For example, the California Institute of Technology, the Carnegie Institute of America and the Federal Technological Institute of Switzerland at Zurich. The main distinguishing feature of this type of Institutes is teaching and researches are carried on side by side. On the one hand, training in specialised subjects is given, while, on the other hand, research of the highest order is carried out Thus, while the Institute provides for courses at the first Degree level, it also enables the research worker to keep contact with the young and enquiring minds, making available to them, the undergraduates, the knowledge and experience of teachers and research workers of the highest calibre.

Sir, the old pattern of engineering education which laid exclusive emphasis on technology, is not enough to meet the new and growing demands of the present day. India, in particular, needs engineers equipped with a sense of national purpose, not skilled technicians alone mechanically carrying out the projects planned by experts but men of vision, men of courage capable of infusing devotion into their work The Indian Institute of Technology has consistently kept this end in view while planning the courses of study and the methods of instruction and organising the academic life in the campus of this institution. This institution endeavours to impart fundamental scientific and technical education and co-relates it with broad human outlook.

There is another special feature of this Institute. The departments of this Institute undertake consultative work sponsored by Government or by private industries The Civil Engineering and the Architectural departments have already carried out some work and have certain schemes in their hands while the departments of Architecture and Regional Planning has planned the buildings of the Rajendra Chhatra Niwas in Calcutta and is doing general town planning for the Maithon township under the Damodar Valley Corporation. It has also taken in hand the work of planing the Viswabharati University buildings and some other public buildings.

Perhaps, a few words about the overall financial position of this institution will not be wholly out of place. Up to the end of the financial year, that is, 31st March 1956 Rs. 3.37 crores have been spent on buildings, equipment and furniture; building, Rs. 2.26 crores, equipment, Rs. 1,06.3 lakhs and furniture Rs. 6·4 lakhs. In addition, a total sum of Rs. 1·15 crores was spent on recurring account during the 6 years from 1950 to 1956. The following budget provision has been made for the Institute during the current year: Recurring expenditure Rs. 47.5 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure—capital expenditure—equipment, Rs. 59.37 lakhs and buildings, Rs. 20 lakhs.

A question may be asked why it is necessary at all to enact a piece of legislation for this Institute. There are two reasons. Firstly, an institution of this order—the order is indeed very high—must have a status, a certain position and that an honourable position in the country. The status which is rightly due to the Institute can only, be given by the supreme Legislature of this land.

Secondly, according to the University Grants Commission Act which has been passed only a few months back no institution is permitted to confer degrees unless it is a university or it is declared to be a comparable institution. If an institution like the Kharagpur Institute is not empowered by Parliament, it cannot give degrees to its students, who pass its examinations. These are the two reasons why this Bill has been brought before this House.

I hope hon. Members will give it the blessing that it deserves.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it only the blessing that is wanted or the vote?

Dr. M. M. Das: Blessing in the form of vote.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know the existing number of students, graduates and under-graduates?

Dr. M. M. Das: About 1400.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Only that? In the Institute?

Dr. M. M. Das: I will find that out.

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): The hon. Minister has not said anything about the different clauses of the Bill, as he ought to do. He has simply praised this Institute. But we want to hear him about the various provisions that are contained in the Bill and why they have been made. That is what we should know.

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, the Bill has been circulated among the Members and it is a small Bill of a non-controversial nature. Hon. Members have gone through this Bill and it is before the House now. I think the hon. Members will speak on the clauses and then I will get an opportunity to reply to the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

There are two amendments. Let me first dispose of those. There is one by Shri Samanta; does the hon. Member propose to move that?

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, Shri G. H. Deshpande, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Resham Lal Jangde, Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya, Shri C. P. Mathew,

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

Shri N. C. Laskar, Shri Durga Charan Banerjee, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Sri Krishna Chandra, Shri B. H. Khardekar, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri Sarangadhar Das, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Krishnacharya Joshi, Dr. Mono Mohon Das, Shrimati Ganga Devi, Shri Subodh Hasda, and the Mover with instructions to report on **the first** day of the next Session of Lok Sabha."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I put this question whether the hon. Member has got the consent of the hon. Members mentioned therein?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Also of Shri H. N. Mukerjee?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And also of Dr. M. M. Das?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, Sir. I am sorry I have not been consulted, but I have nothing to complain.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Is he going to accept it?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister, while moving the Bill, has himself admitted that the Bill is of great importance. It is really so. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, which has been established, will be followed by three such institutions in the country. When we are going to frame the Act for this Institute, necessarily we have to look to the three other institutions which will come up. Therefore, the things that are contained in this Bill should be scrutinised and we cannot come to a decision within the four or five hours allotted to us for its discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only three hours.

Shri K. K. Basu: Proportionately he should cut short his speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I meant.

Shri S. C. Samanta: University Bills were passed in this House before and all of them were referred to a Select Committee, the only exception being in the case of the Indian Medical Council Bill. But we know and the members of the Rajya Sabha know how we spent time over it. Although there was time fixed for it, we had to take more time over its discussion and there was so much opposition to the Bill at that time.

For the good passage of the Bill I would request the House and the hon. Minister to accept my motion for reference to Select Committee, so that we will be able to think over the clauses of the Bill and come to a decision, which will be an effective guide for the future Acts that will come up when the other institutions come into existence.

There are so many things mentioned in the Indian Medical Council Act. This Bill is not similar to the Indian Medical Council Act. Here we are providing for a Board. The Board will be constituted, then there will be an Academic Council, Finance Committee, etc. There might be difference of opinion on the functions of those bodies, and therefore these things should be scrutinised calmly, and not within three hours, which is the time allotted now, as it will be a hurried decision. Under the circumstances I expect that the House and Government will accept my motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, Shri G. H. Deshpande, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Resham Lal Jangde, Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya, Shri C. P. Mathew, Shri N. C. Laskar, Shri Durga Charan Banerjee, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Krishna Chandra, Shri B. H. Khardekar, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri Sarangadhar Das, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Krishnacharya Joshi, Dr. Mono Mohon Das, Shrimati Ganga Devi, Shri Subbdh Hasda, and the Mover with instructions to report on the first day of the next session of Lok Sabha.'

This amendment and the original motion are both before the House for discussion.

Shri D. C. Sharma's amendment also refers to the same thing, that is, reference to the Select Committee, and that is almost covered by this. He has not, however, submitted the list of Members of the Select Committee in respect of his motion.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I have got the list with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot keep the list with himself; he has to supply one copy at the Table; he has not done it. I find he has not objected to his inclusion in the previous Select Committee referred to by the other hon. Member. Therefore, he cannot move his amendment now, but I will give him an opportunity to speak now on this motion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: At the very outset, I pay my homage to the leaders of the Freedom Movement in the district of Midnapore who fought valiantly for the national cause and in whose district this sanctuary, to use the words of my learned friend, Dr. M. M. Das. of the Goddess of Learning is going to be located.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Going to be?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am afraid that though this is going to be a sanctuary of a Goddess the Goddess is not going to have much freedom either of thought or of movement or of development or of growth. I am using this word in a non-technical, non-theological sense. This goddess is going to be a fettered and chained goddess, and I will give you my reasons for saying so.

In the Bill I find all the blueprints of a University, and I am very happy that in India, where we have Sanskrit Universities or Science Universities, we are also going to have a Technological University. I welcome this Bill on that score. But this University, which is going to produce men of vision and courage capable of infusing a new life into this country, is going to be administered as a Department of the Central Ministry of Education, about which I do not smart to make any observations. You are going to have a new outlook so far as eudcation in this country is concerned, a way which, I would say, is not in keeping with the spirit of the Bill. What do I find in the Bill? We are going to have a Visitor and that Visitor is going to be nominated by the President of India.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): The President himself is the Visitor according to the Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sorry. The President is going to be the Visitor and I think this is what is done in the case of big Universities. It is going to have an Academic Council, a Board of Governors, a Deputy Director and in fact all the parapahernalia of a first-rate University. Of course, the bodies that are going to make up this Institute are being called by different names. The head of a University is generally called by the name of Vice-Chancellor, and here he is called by the name of Chairman; there are so many things like this. But I find that in this body the element of election has been ignored altogether. The whole work is going to be done on the basis of nomination. The President will nominate some persons and those persons will be able to nominate others. I think this kind of set-up is unthought of in a democratic country like India.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

We have the Delhi University; we have the Aligarh University, They are Central universities. I am not talking of other State universities. In these two universities, we have a very happy combination of the elective principle and also the principle of nomination But, in this institution, the whole thing is going to be a nominated affair, from top to bottom. You will ask me: 'What is the difficulty or danger?' The danger is that this institution will lose touch with the living currents of our national life and the urges of our public life. It may not be possible for it to keep itself well informed about the needs and the necessities of the situation. The elective method has its faults and drawbacks but I can assure you that the elected persons are very sensitive and alive to the demands of the public. Here, we are going to create an institution which is going to be a kind of ivory tower of technical education where all the things are going to be done by those persons who may be eminent and great in their own fields, but who are going to be far removed from the current of public life. This will not make for the healthy growth of any institution; it will sap the vitality of any institution. This will be an institution—pale, anaemic and almost bloodless So, the principle of election should be introduced here.

It may be said that we are going to have two Members of Parliament—one to be elected from the Lok Sabha and the other from the Rajya Sabha. This is a very tardy and grudging recognition of election. I want a full-fledged recognition of the election principle.

On page 5 is given the composition of the board I find that no provision has been made for the inclusion of persons who have technical knowledge. We do not want a board only for administrative purpose. We want to have a board which should have technical competence and fitness. Nothing like that has been done here. The constitution of the board needs an entirely new approach.

I now come to clause 7 of this Bill. It says that the Institute shall be open to persons of either sex; and of whatever race, creed, caste, etc. It is very good and unexceptionable. But, we in India have developed a new disease—that is the disease of regionalism, territorialism and provincialism. The institution may be located in Bengal or Punjab or Gujarat or Maharashtra but it should be put down very specifically that there should be no discrimination as regards the territorial habitation of any person.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I inform the hon. Member that there is that stipulation already? We have done it. There is no discrimination. Admissions are made purely on merit.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants provision to be made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was talking in the context of our present-day life, through which we are passing these days. Why have you said that there should be no discrimination on caste, etc. while it is there in the Constitution already? Why have you brought this in here? It is brought in, in order to safeguard the institution against any kind of abuse. That is why I say that this disease has developed. We are suffering from the disease of regionalism and provincialism. You must recognise the disease; otherwise it cannot be cured. There should be a provision made here to that effect. I do not say that any discrimination has been practised so far. I will be the last person to say so. But, there should be this safeguard for the future in the light of what is happening today all round.

The hon. Mover should have told us what provision for research is going to be made here. He has given us a very faint idea of the research that is being carried on. In India today there is a great deal of research going on in technological institutions. I would ask him to specify what kind of research will be done here and what part of the money will be allotted for the purpose of research? That is very important. Any college will get up and say that it imparts instruction and gives facilities for research. In a technological university or institution of this kind, we must have a definite provision for this purpose. Otherwise, it will remain a thing which is to be found in the prospectus of the university but not in the annual report of that university. I know how research is being neglected in some universities. It is because it is not made a part of the ordinance.

Let us take these academic councils. Who are going to be the members of the Academic Council here? In science we know what is called 'in-breeding.' The director, the deputy director and the registrar are the members. Then, there are 'such other members of the staff as may be laid down in the Statutes'. I feel that this will suffer from stagnation, if you do not have some persons from other universities also. They will bring some fresh knowledge and they will come there to learn and also to teach. As at present, it is so self-contained that there is no room for freshness or growth.

There is then the finance committee. Who are its members? The members are: two persons nominated by the Central Government, one person by the Board and then, the director. It is going to manage the entire finances of the Institute. There is not a single professor here. Here is my friend, Shri Tripathi, who will say that the workers should be associated with the management of industries at every level. But here is this finance committee and the professors are going to be kept out of it. Professors will be teaching and the committee will be managing the finances! The east is east and the west is west and the two shall never meet. This is a very outmoded suggestion. This defect should be rectified

Then, look at the provision in clause 22 (2). It says:

> "All moneys credited to the Fund shall be deposited in such Banks or invested in such manner as the Institute may, with the approval of the Central Government, decide."

I cannot understand the significance of the word "invested" here. Are we going to have some State corporation for trading purposes? Are we going to have some kind of stock-exchange thing? No. I do not understand the use of the word "invested" here. After all, this institute is not going to be a commercial institute; this is not going to be a trading institute. I say, this word smacks of some thing which jars on me as a humble teacher. I think this word should be taken away from it.

Again, look at the provisions for the Selection Committee. There will be Selection Committees for the appointment of teachers. I am happy because there will not be any favouritism so far as the appointment of teachers is concerned. But again, these Selection Committees will be entirely a domestic affair. Since they will be only a domestic affair, I think they will not function properly. For instance, if you want to have an appointment carrying Rs. 1500 the Board will appoint a Committee. If you want to have an appointment carrying emoluments of Rs. 350 or over but less than Rs. 1500, again there will be an appointment committee and in other cases the appointments will be made by the Director. I would say, if you want to have your appointments made in a fair and straightforward manner, you must associate some eminent persons for the choice of the right persons. Unless you do so, I think it will not command the confidence of the public.

As was said by the hon. Deputy Minister in the beginning, it is a thing of national importance. I agree something new is being done. In Free India today a Technological University is going to be founded. Why don't

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

you call it by the right name? Why do you call it the Indian Institute of Technology? Why don't you call it the Indian University of Technology? Of course, you are having four institutes. Why do you accept the American model or the model of some other country? Give the right thing the right name. Of course, you are not giving the right name while you have got the right thing. But you are going to administer it in a way which I do not think to be proper. I would therefore suggest that you give it the right kind of administration.

I would also say that you should not make it only a kind of island to which there cannot be any access. I would say that more and more eminent persons, educationists, technologists, engineers, architects and all these persona should be associated, because, unless you do so this institute will become, I should say, an institute which will not fulfil those dreams which are cherished about it by all of us.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir we are glad that the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Bill, 1956 has been brought before this House. There is a classic saying that the blood of the martyr, is the seed of the church. It is in the fitness of things that after the attainment of independence the nation will do honour to this district in which the people have laid down their lives in the struggle for freedom more than any other district in India. But I must point out, so far as the selection of the site is concerned, to certain Members who have already spoken, that this place has been chosen not only because it is in a district which was famous for its struggle for freedom, because it is a district to which belong a martyr like Shahid Khudiram Basu and a man of learning, the father of modern Bengali literature, Pandit Ishwara Chandra Vidyasagar, but also because of the fact that it is a central place in the eastern region. Already reference has been made to the Sarkar Committee and it is in accordance with the recommendations of that Committee that this site has been selected. There were to be 4 regional institutions in India and so far as the eastern region is concerned, which comprises not only Bengal but Assam, Orissa, Tripura, Manipur and also Bihar, this place, Kharagpur, about 70 miles from Calcutta is centrally situated, if you take into account on one side Manipur, Tripura and Orissa and Bihar on the other. That fact also should be borne in mind.

Sir, in the context of planning in this vast country of ours with tremendous potential resources and man-power, the problem of scientific man-power is one which needs urgent solution. But it is admitted on all hands that the facilities for higher technical education, or researches far too inadequate. Only a few days back Professor Mahalanobis, Adviser to Planning Commission and also Director of the Indian Statistical Institute, said before a conference of the Institute of Engineers in Calcutta that there is only about 40,000 technical personnel in India now and the country is short of technical personnel. He has pointed out in this connection that America has got about 6 lakhs. We know that a country like Soviet Union is producing engineers at a rate which has raised an alarm even in the United States of America. So, in this context of planned reconstruction of our country, it is very necessary that we should pay adequate attention to this fact.

In this connection I shall quote a few lines from the Report of the Scientific Man-power Committee.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I want to know whether we are speaking on the motion for reference to the Select Committee or we are......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both are before the House. There is no question of any point of order.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Chairman of the Scientific Man-power Committee in his report submitted in 1949 says:

> "We have examined the whole question of Scientific Man-power, its present and future in all its bearings and have to observe that the present position is anything but satisfactory. Such a state of affairs is doubly unfortunate at the present stage which might be considered crucial in the history of the country. If steps are not taken with a sense of urgency to develop the training and research facilities on a scale commensurate with the needs of the country, the situation may well become past remedy."

After such observations have been made by no less a person than Dr. Bhatnagar, what has actually been done? In the First Five Year Plan it was stated that efforts will be made to establish the regional institutes and also to increase the number of research workers. Certain figures are quoted on page 549 of the First Five Year Plan. After pointing out what progress has been made during the period from 1947 to 1951, it says:

> "Almost all the above development has taken place in the basic courses and specialised courses have not received due attention."

It also says that facilities for post-graduate studies and research are very inadequate.

Dr. M. M. Das: Is the hon. Member quoting from the Draft First Five Year Plan?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The final Plan as adopted by this House.

Dr. M. M. Das: You are not giving the results of the First Five Year Plan. That position was at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Sir, that clarifies my position. After this, what result has been achieved is the point I am coming to. As regards the result about which the hon. Deputy Minister has made an enquiry, I shall only quote from the Second Five Year Plan where there are observations with regard to the achievements. In paragraph 34 on page 514 in the chapter dealing with this aspect of technical education it is said:

> "Despite the steps taken during the first five year plan, on account of the large demand for technical personnel which will arise in the coming years, considerable expansion of technical education is now imperative. During the past two or three years increasing attention has been given to planning for manpower. Generally, it will be beyond the capacity of the majority of existing institutions to admit a much larger number of students for training than they do at present and at the same time maintain proper standards."

As regards the Kharagpur Institute, the Plan says—

> "In the course of the second plan the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur will be fully developed for under-graduate and post-graduate studies. Post-graduate courses and research in engineering and technology at other selected centres will also be organised."

The plan, however, says—

> "Despite the advance made in the first plan, the requirements for engineering and technological personnel will be on a scale exceeding the capacity of existing institutions."

I would in this connection also like to read a few sentences from the Report of the Engineering Personnel Committee which has just reached us.

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

> "Central Ministries and State Governments had indicated comparatively heavy demands in the initial years of the second five year plan...."

They are not able to cope with the demand.

In the face of all these facts, we wonder how Government could not provide for the other regional institutes. We are proud of the fact that in the district of Midnapur, to which I belong, one Institute has been established and steps are being taken for its proper development. It is anticipated that there will be provision according to the Second Five Year Plan, for the study of some 1,200 undergraduate students and about 800 students for post-graduate and research work. But unless the other regional institutes are established, according to the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee early, you will not be in a position to cope with the demand for technical personnel in India. The report of the Scientific Man-power Committee was submitted in 1949. Then there was no talk of a socialist pattern, or rapid industrialisation of India. After that our ideas have changed. We want more rapid progress, rapid industrialisation. In this context it is very necessary that other regional institutes should also be established, particularly because of the fact that most of these committees have laid emphasis on regional development, regional employment, and such other matters.

We have recently heard that something is being done with regard to the starting of an institute in the Western region. But there is also the Southern region and the Northern region and early steps should be taken to provide those regions with institutes. But unfortunately we find no specific mention of other regional institutes in the Plan. There is mention of the necessity of more technical personnel and the difficulties which Government are facing for lack of them.

I must also point out that along with this, while we have got engineers and technical personnel, there are difficulties about the employment of these people. With regard to this question the Report of the Engineering Personnel Committee says:

Dr. M. M. Das: May I interrupt for a moment? What about the recommendation that has been made by the Engineering Personnel Committee to make up this deficiency?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: They have recommended that there should be expansion of the existing institutions. Government should also take steps to up-grade other engineering colleges and establish new ones. That is the recommendation of the Engineering Personnel Committee. Something to this effect has also been said by the Scientific Man-power Committee and also in the second Five Year Plan. Referring to this matter the *Report of the Engineering Personnel* Committee however says—

> "We have reasons to believe that in most cases, these engineers do get suitably placed sooner or later".... "This is not to suggest that there are no cases of maladjustment."

This is a defect for which we have to find a remedy. We know that there is not sufficient coordination between the universities and the technical institutes. So, a recommendation has been made in this report that there should be attempts to have better coordination between the Universities and the technical institutions. If you want to encourage advanced studies, you should provide the necessary incentives and concessions. There should be a larger number of scholarships so far as students going in for higher scientific studies are concerned. We know that the Calcutta University is not in a position to accommodate the students coming for scientific education. This year there was trouble in Calcutta when students organised conferences and meetings, because they could not get themselves admitted. It is not a case of students not securing good marks. There were students who had secured honours and distinctions. But they could not get admissions. That difficulty is there with regard generally to advance scientific education. Only after equipping themselves with a degree or advanced theoretical scientific education, or some sort of research can they go for post-graduate studies to an institute like the Kbaragpur Institute. This aspect has to be borne in mind. Up till now some of the colleges used to provide for science courses at night. But these have been stopped. Unless something is done to remedy this situation, how can you cope with the growing demand for technical personnel.

I may in this connection be permitted to quote a few figures from the Plan itself. According to their estimate by 1958-59 the number of students for degree or equivalent courses would be 4,600; for diploma courses the number of students will be 5,220. If this is their estimate then even in 1958 we shall be short of technical personnel. According to the estimate of the Engineering Personnel Committee even in 1960-61 there will be a short-supply of 1,800 graduates and 8000 diploma-holders. So, we have to consider this problem of scientific man-power in the light of this estimate. At the same time we find that while there are actually these shortages, so far as the employees of the Damodar Valley Corporation are concerned, technical personnel like mechanics, drivers and electricians, are facing retrenchment, are going to be retrenched. This is because of lack of coordination and proper planning. In the Report of the Engineering Personnel Committee they have quoted certain reports from the USSR.

> "We recommend in this connection the procedure followed in the U.S.S.R. where it is reported that even before the construction of a new factory, the requirements of the technical personnel at different levels are carefully assessed and recruitment made out of the students from training institutes".

So, if you are planning for manpower, you have to take a long-range view of things, and there should be proper co-ordination between the training institutes and the employing departments, whether it is the National Construction Corporation or the Irrigation and Power Ministry or the Communications Ministry or the Defence Ministry. If a proper co-ordination is made and a long-range planning is resorted to, there would be a smooth flow of personnel from the institutes to the places of employment, to the factories and the industries. That aspect should also be borne in mind by the Planning Ministry in respect of institutes for higher technological education.

Then I come to the question of teachers. According to certain provisions of this Bill, the salaries and the conditions of service of the teachers will be determined by the governing body, and as far as the selection of employees is concerned, there will be certain committees which would determine the scales of pay and qualifications of the candidates. In this connection, the following observation has been made at page 16 of the Engineering Personnel Committee's report:

> "The pay and prospects held out by educational authorities do not match the offers made by Government and industry to trained engineers and as a result, men of calibre are diverted away from universities. It has been noticed during the last few years that fresh engineering graduates who join teaching institutions leave for better posts after two or three years."

Further on, the report says:

> "We, therefore, recommend that service conditions for teaching staff in engineering institutions be brought on par with those obtaining in executive positions under Government".

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

So, unless this is done, you cannot attract talented persons to the post of instructors and teachers in the institutes for higher technology. These are not ordinary institutions. You have to bear in mind that unless you get the most qualified and best available persons for teaching in such institutions, you cannot produce the results you expect out of them.

In this connection, I must say that even in the interim report of the Scientific Man-Power Committee, the Secretary, Shri S. R. Sen Gupta, stated that they were going to recruit a team to be sent outside, to Europe and America, which would recruit able persons for certain key posts. They were also approaching the Service Commissions for recruiting suitable men. But several years have passed. Certain professors from foreign countries also came to work in this institute. Some of them left for various reasons, some of which were peculiar. But then, what do we find today? There is a complaint by the students of this institute that the teachers are not always the type of teachers that they need in such an institute. So, there should be no cause for complaint on this score. As quoted from the report of the Expert Committee, I would say that unless you offer them proper and reasonable terms, you cannot attract talented people for work in such institutes.

As regards employees, there is a provision under clause 5 that as soon as this institute is declared as an institute of national importance, the authorities can alter the conditions of service of the employees with the permission of the Visitor. In this connection, I have tabled certain amendments which I would elaborate when the clause-by-clause consideration comes up. At this stage, I would like to point out that there should be a guarantee that the employees are not adversely affected as a result of the change in the declaration of status of the institute. We do not expect that the Government will move in a direction which will affect the employees.

I may here point out that I have received several representations from low-paid employees of this institute, especially the laboratory helpers and other staff, that they are not recognised as skilled staff. They have either passed the intermediate examinations or they are matriculates, and they are helping the professors and demonstrators. The complaint is that they are not recognised as skilled persons and that they are not given the pay allowed for skilled persons. These grievances of the low-paid employees should also be looked into when you declare this institute as one of national importance, and rightly so. You have certainly to take into account the service conditions of the persons there. As regards the professors, I have already said that their condition also should be looked into.

Now, I come to the position of the students. There are many meritorious students who cannot join such an institute and have higher education simply because of their poverty. So, there should be a large number of scholarships. If you do not make a provision in this reagrd, you cannot get a sufficient number of technically qualified persons from among the lower strata of society. When you have announced a socialist pattern of society you must bear this aspect also in mind.

The tuition fee is very high and it should be reduced. As regards the hostel facilities and other amenities, there is a complaint. I would, therefore, request the Government to see to it that the students who come in for higher education and research in an institute of national importance should not have an occasion to make a complaint of this nature.

Finally, I may point out that although there is one Higher Technological Institute of all-India importance already established—it has worked for some five years now—there is urgent need for the establishment of other similar institutes in the other regions There has to be an institute in the southern region, one in the northern region and another in the western region. If the Government is very keen on developing higher technical education to meet our demand for scientific people, then, it is essential that at this stage the Government should take immediate steps to see that there is no further delay so far as the establishment of these institutes is concerned. With these words, I express my satisfaction at the fact that this institute, in accordance with the provisions of entry 64 of the Union List given in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, is going to be declared an institute of national importance. But, at the same time, I have to say a few words with regard to the question of regionalism which has been raised by Shri D. C. Sharma. I know that there is already an executive order which was passed sometime back, according to which students from other regions can come and have some extra facilities for receiving education in this institute Such a provision. is already there But, according to the recommendations of some of the Committees that went into the matter earlier, there should be some sort of restriction so far as the other regions are concerned, for, the Government propose to establish one institute in each of the remaining regions. Of course, so long there is no regional institute, there should be scope for people to come from all over India to this institute, but taking into account the special needs of a particular region, it was felt by several Committees that there should be a movement for promoting higher technological studies through the establishment of an institution in each region. Even the Engineering Personnel Committee has stated that in view of the fact that we are going to provide for technical education through the mother-tongue, it is but natural that the students coming from a particular region will find it more profitable to receive their technical education in an institute which is established in their own region. With these observations, I support the Bill and I hope that some of the provisions which are rather objectionable will be removed by accepting certain amendments.

3 P.M.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Enough has been said about the importance of this measure and also about the way in which the Kharagpur institute deserves to be declared an instituion of national importance. But, after listening to the glowing tributes, I am tempted to express my regret that the southern regional institute has not yet been started. The Member on the other side rightly insisted that this institute should be quickly started. The Government of India may say that the delay was due to the faults of the States; it is a very easy way of disposing of the matter.

Regional institutions were visualised even during the first Five Year Plan. We all know that technical education means a period of 5 to 10 years; and so, the first trained man may come only after ten years. A person of post-graduate knowledge may start serving the country only after 8 or 9 years. In this context, the delay is really not pardonable. To simply shift the blame to the State Governments is not the right way to deal with the matter. To go about the various States saying, "What will you give for this institution—land or money?" to go about bargaining like that is not at all proper. It is the duty of the Central Government to straight away start the specified number of regional institutions and then await the co-operation of the State Governments later. Instead, they have acted in a topsy-turvy manner and that is one of the reasons for the delay in the starting of regional institutions. Otherwise, I really do not understand why they were not started in the first Five Year Plan itself. As for the southern institute, even now a location has been more or less

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan]

decided; but, I do not know how long it will take to begin. The tempo should be increased and too much time should not be spent on getting monetary, financial or other co-operation from the States. You should go ahead and leave it to the States to give such help as they feel like giving. These institutions of national importance are the responsibility of the national Government, the Central Government; you should not wait for the States to join. Let the train march; the States can attach their wagons later.

As far as the southern region is concerned, very big schemes are in the offing in the second Five Year Plan. There is a big multi-purpose lignite project there; there is also the Bauxite project; all these mean mining and metallurgy. The Government of India have not moved quickly enough to see that knowledge in mining and metallurgy is imparted through special institutions in the south. There is a school of mining and metallurgy in Dhanbad and another in the Banaras University. But in the southern region, where there is going to be great expansion in the field of mining and metallurgy, there are no special institutions. In this context, some quick action is necessary and I take this opportunity to emphasise that aspect also.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said that this is only the first in the chain of four high-grade technical institutions and that three more are to be started. We know how valuable the time of the Parliament is and we also know how difficult it is even for the Government to get their Bills included in the agenda and get them passed. If three or four institutions of this type are to be started, they also deserve to be declared as institutions of national importance, since they will all be practically like the Kharagpur institute. They will also confer degrees etc., but they cannot do this unless they get the status of a university, which they are likely to get if we declare them as institutions of national importance. So, in order that there may not be any waste of time of the House, I really think that Government would have done well to include a provision in this very Bill to declare similar institutions that are going to come hereafter to be of national importance. I do not think drafting ability is not adequate enough to deal with the situation.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): May I know which are those three institutions?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: I am only quoting from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which is part of the Bill; we are not dealing with anonymous things. It is said here:

> "This Institute is the first in the chain of four high-grade technical institutions proposed to be started in the country...."

Therefore, so far as we are concerned, there are going to be four institutions and the regions are given.

Shri Mohiuddin: Is it proposed by the hon. Member that we should include the other three institutions also in this Bill?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: That is my proposal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When we take up the amendments, we will see whether that particular amendment is in order or not. During the general discussion the hon. Member may refer to it.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: I said that the Bill should have been so drafted as to cover this particular institution and the allied institutions also, which are part of the same. It is only a matter of drafting and I do not think the draftsmen will not rise equal to the occasion. According to my humble knowledge, I have given some amendments to meet the situation. Maybe they are in order or not, but that will be decided at the appropriate time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where the hon. Member has failed, perhaps nobody might succeed.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: It is flattering to listen to the compliment; but I do not think it is really deserved by me. This is, really a technical matter and it should be possible for the draftsmen to find out whether there is any difficulty. In any case, without prejudice to my amendments, I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that this will be done if not now, at least at the appropriate stage, namely, to declare the coming institutions also to be institutions of national importance.

There is another minor point. It will be more appropriate for the Lok Sabha to have two representatives in the governing body, instead of one. I have nothing more to say.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: My task has become lighter, because Mr. Narasimhan has preceded me. Mr. Narasimhan is a member of the All-India Council of Technical Education and he has given certain reasons for the delay in making progress in the matter of technical education Now I feel that the entire responsibility for this delay lies on the shoulders of the Government, and they cannot escape shoving it on the All-India Council of Technical Education. This institute at Kharagpur is one of the four higher technological institutes which are going to be established. It is only proper that this institute should grow and develop further in order to meet the technical personnel requirements during the Plan period. I do not grudge that Kharagpur has been selected, or West Bengal for that matter, for the location of the first higher technological institute. Looking to the general things, 80 per cent of the engineering industries in India are located in the eastern region, and nearly 90 or 95 per cent of this 80 per cent is in West Bengal. Therefore, I have no grievance on that point During the first Plan period, there was a sum of Rs. 23 crores allocated for technical education. But, during that period only a sum of Rs. 14 crores has been spent. It is not finance that has been standing in the way. It is really the Ministry of Education that should be held responsible for this delay. They may say that the technical personnel or the best engineers were not available. During this particular period, we have taken up huge projects and we have completed some of these projects. Have we failed to complete any of these projects because there was dearth of technical personnel? Development is going on. Statistics prove that industrial production and all these things are going up. The only thing that appears to me is that there has not been that driving force with the Government of India.

If you take into consideration the various degree colleges in the various regions, in the eastern region there are only ten, in the western region 14, in the southern region 21 and in the norhern region 11. Yet, we have not made much progress. Due to the efforts of the United Nations, we are going to have soon a higher technological institute at Bombay. I feel that the south is being neglected. Where there are 21 engineering colleges, you are not going to have a higher technological institute which will really provide for research and other aspects. Where will these graduates from the 21 engineering colleges go to get higher technical education? They have to go to Kharagpur. Is that possible? It is not possible for them. It is costly. The wherewithal is not there. When you take into consideration the various enterprises, we have the Kolar gold fields which will produce annually Rs. 5 crores worth of gold. We have the Singareni collieries in Hyderabad which produce annually 15 lakh tons. During the second Plan period, they are going to double the production and it is going to be 30 lakh tons. We have got the Neyveli project in the south. There is an aluminium factory which is to come up in the public sector. From where are you going to provide technical personnel unless a higher technological institute is established? Every time I put a question, the hon. Minister says, about the

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southern region, the matter is under consideration of a sub-committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education. Then, it is said that they have recommended a site. Then it is said that it is under the consideration of the All-India Council of Technical Education. Finally, when you come here, the Government says that the institute for the southern region will be established after the second half of the second Plan period. Even then, I am doubtful because, so far, the Ministry has not initiated any action in this direction. Why this lethargy? If I were to speak a little more strongly, you would dub me with chauvinism, parochialism or provincialism. Therefore, I do not want to say much. I would only draw the attention of the Minister to certain salient factors.

Dr. M. M. Das: Are you not going to hold back something for the half-an-hour debate?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That is not going to be admitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no half-an-hour debate on this subject. The hon. Member might say now what he has to say there.

Shri T. B. Vittal Bao: Thank you very much. I wish my colleague Shri Damodaran was here. He was the Chairman of the selection committee for both the engineering colleges in Tamil Nad, the Coimbatore Engineering college and the Guindy Engineering college. There are 125 seats in the Guindy Engineering college and 75 seats in the Coimbatore Engineering college. 200 in all. About 1478 students applied. This for these two colleges only. The position is, the applicants are 7½ times more than the seats provided.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Has anybody been taken from outside the Tamil Nad?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I do not know. This is the position in two out of the 21 colleges. The position is still worse in other engineering colleges. We were asked to start a mining and metallurgical education in the Osmania Engineering college. We have not been able to do that. We have had to postpone that. I only urge upon the Education Minister to kindly look into this and see that the other three institutes are started as quickly as possible.

Formerly, in the All-India Council of Technical Education, my organisation, the All-India Trade Union Congress used to be represented till 1953. I do not know why, since 1953, they have not given any representation to our organisation. Even my party, the Communist Party is not represented in the All India Council of Technical Education. I have been absolutely denied any forum. The only forum that I have today to ventilate any grievance or to make any demand is the Parliament. I do not know what are the reasons for not giving representation to our organisation which it enjoyed for nearly 6 or 7 years in the past.

These are the few points that I wanted to raise. I hope that they will receive the consideration of the Minister. Finally, I would like to make only one appeal to the Minister. Till such time as the other three institutes come up, I would request that 50 per cent. of the seats in the Kharagpur institue be reserved for students of other States.

श्री ख० च० सोधिया : मै ने इस बिल को ध्यान से पढ़ा है और अभी हाल में यहां पर जो मेरे मित्रों ने भाषण दिये हैं उनको भी ध्यान से सुना है। मुझे उन मेम्बरों से सहानुभूति है जिन्होंने दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी या उत्तरी इस किस्म के टैकनालाजीकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स (प्रौद्योगिक संस्था) की जरूरत की बात कही है। मै सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस प्रकार के इंस्टीट्यूट्स (संस्था) खोले जायें।

मैं ने अपने मित्र श्री शर्मा जी का भी भाषण सुना और उन्होंने यह बात जाननी चाही

कि यह यूनीवर्सिटी (विश्वविद्यालय) होगी या इंस्टीट्यूट । अगर यह यूनिवर्सिटी है तो इसमें इलेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल (निर्वाचित आचार्य) होना चाहिए और जो अलग अलग काम करने वाली बाडीज़ हैं उनके लिए लोगों को चुना जाना चाहिए । मेरी समझ में यह यूनीवर्सिटी तो नहीं है, यह तो एक बड़ा नेशनल इंपार्टेंस (राष्ट्रीय महत्व) का इंस्टीट्यूट है । लेकिन मैं अपने मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो आगे चल कर इस किस्म के तीन चार या दस बारह और इंस्टीट्यूट खोले जायेंगे वे भी नेशनल इंपार्टेंस के होंगे या नहीं । यह "नेशनल इंपार्टेंस" का शब्द आजकल चीप सा हो गया है । अभी हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी ने एक मेडीकल साइंस का इंस्टीट्यूट पेश किया था । उसको भी नेशनल इंपार्टेंस का कहा गया था । इसको भी नेशनल इंपार्टेंस का कहा गया है । इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आगे जो और इस किस्म के इंस्टीट्यूट खोले जायेंगे उनको भी नेशनल इंपार्टेंस का कहा जायेगा या नहीं ।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं, जैसा कि अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि जब तक इस किस्म के इंस्टीट्यूट्स में काफी स्कालरशिप्स नहीं दिये जावेंगे तब तक मध्यम वित्त के लोग अपने लड़कों को इनमें नहीं भेज सकेंगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस किस्म के इंस्टीट्यूट्स (संस्था) में जो मौजूदा फीस है यह कम की जानी चाहिए ताकि इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स से देश के सारे लोग फायदा उठा सकें । मुझे इस इंस्टीट्यूट पर गर्व है क्योंकि हमने अपने सामने इस देश की भौतिक उन्नति का ध्येय रखा है वह इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स की उन्नति पर ही निर्भर करता है ।

मुझे इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में दो चार बातें मंत्री जी से पूछनी हैं । अगर उनके उत्तर से मेरा समाधान हो गया तो मैं अपने संशोधन वापस ले सकूंगा । मुझे इसके सम्बन्ध में जो बातें पूछनी हैं वे सिलसिलेवार इस प्रकार हैं :

१. इस बिल की चौथी धारा में "आफिसर्स" (पदाधिकारियों) का जिक्र आया है । इस इंस्टीट्यूट के इनकारपोरेशन (समावेश) के बारे में कहते हुए कहा गया है :

> "The first Chairman, the first Director and the first members of the Board who shall be the persons appointed in this behalf by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, and all persons, who may hereafter become or be appointed as officers or members of the Board... "

इसमें जो यह "आफिसर्स" का शब्द रखा गया है उसकी कहीं परिभाषा नहीं की गयी है कि फलां आदमी इसके अफिसर्स होंगे । ऐसी हालत में यह बताना लाजिमी है कि कौन कौन से आफिसर्स होंगे । यह इसमें नहीं बताया गया है । मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि यह कौन कौन से आफिसर्स हैं जो इसमें शामिल होंगे और जिनके नाम के साथ यह बोर्ड इनकारपोरेट होगा ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि इसमें धारा ६ में लिखा हुआ है : The Institute shall have the follcwing powers: इस पावर्स में लिखा है :

> advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge.

एडवांसमेंट आफ लर्निंग का मतलब मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट में रिसर्च के लिए काफी गुंजाइश होगी क्योंकि बिना रिसर्च के एडवांसमेंट आफ लर्निंग नहीं हो सकता । और "डिस्सेमिनेशन आफ नालिज (ज्ञान का प्रसार)" का मैं यह अर्थ समझता हूं कि यह इंस्टीट्यूट लोगों को नई बातें बतलायेगा और नई किताबें लिखेगा । इसी धारा में आगे चल कर स्टेट्यूट्स के सम्बन्ध में दिया हुआ है कि किन किन बातों के लिए स्टेट्यूट्स बनाये जावेंगे, लेकिन रिसर्च के लिए या डिस्सेमिनेशन आफ नालिज के लिए कोई स्टेट्यूट बनाने की बात इसमें नहीं की गयी है । इसमें इस तरह के स्टेट्यूट की बात रखना जरूरी है जिसमें कहा

[श्री सूं० चं० सोधिया]

जाये कि रिसर्च के वास्ते और डिस्सेमिनेशन आफ नालिज के लिए एक स्टेट्यूट बनाया जायेगा और इसको अमल में लाया जायेगा ।

इसकी धारा ७ में यह दिया गया है कि इस संस्था में बिना सैक्स या धर्म के लिहाज के शिक्षार्थियों को भरती किया जायेगा । इसमें आगे यह भी बताया गया है कि अब आगे अगर इस इंस्टीट्यूट को पबलिक से, या किसी धरमादे से मदद मिलेगी और अगर उसके साथ इस किस्म की कोई शर्त लगी होगी जो कि धारा ७(१) के प्रावीजन्स (उपबन्ध) के खिलाफ जाती हो तो उस दान को नहीं लिया जायेगा । तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक जो इस संस्था को दान मिले हैं क्या उनमें से किसी में इस तरह की शर्त लगी हुई है जो कि धारा ७(१) के प्रावीजन्स के खिलाफ जाती हो । यदि इस प्रकार का कोई पैसा मिला है जिसमें इस प्रकार की शर्त हो, तो यह कितना है और यह कौन कौन स्थानों में लगा हुआ है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

फिर इसकी धारा ६ में लिखा है कि इस देश का प्रेसीडेंट (राष्ट्रपति) इस इंस्टीट्यूट का विजिटर होगा । इस धारा की उपधारा २ में दिया हुआ है :

> "The Visitor may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of the Institute and to hold enquiries into the affairs thereof and to report there on in such manner as the Visitor may direct."

इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जब यह पावर दी गयी है कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट की उन्नति के सम्बन्ध में विजिटर साहब कई आदमियों को मुकर्रर करके उनसे रिपोर्ट लेंगे, तो मेरा यह कहना है कि इस तरह की रिपोर्ट देने के वास्ते कोई समय की अवधि भी निश्चित की जाये कि साल में या दो साल में या तीन साल में इस किस्म के आदमी भेजे जावेंगे और उनसे रिपोर्ट ली जावेगी । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हमको और इस देश के लोगों को मालूम होता रहेगा कि यह इंस्टीट्यूट कैसी उन्नति कर रहा है । इसलिए इस धारा ६ में इस बात का होना लाजिमी है कि एक अवधि के बाद इस इंस्टीट्यूट की उन्नति को जांचने के लिए विजिटर साहब आदमियों को भेजेंगे और यह जो रिपोर्ट देंगे और उसके ऊपर जो विजिटर साहब कार्रवाई करेंगे, यह रिपोर्ट और यह कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट इस पालियामेंट के सामने पेश की जावेगी ताकि यह पालियामेंट जान सके कि यह नेशनल इंपार्टेंस का इंस्टीट्यूट कैसी उन्नति कर रहा है और इस देश की प्रगति में उससे कितनी मदद मिल रही है ।

अगली बात जो मुझे दरियाफ्त करनी है वह यह है कि पालियामेंट (संसद्) का रिप्रेजेंटेशन (प्रतिनिधित्व) इसमें दो मेम्बरों का दिया हुआ है और आल इंडिया काउंसिल आफ टैकनिकल एजूकेशन के एक मेम्बर को लेने की बात कही गयी है । चूंकि यह टैकनिकल इंस्टीट्यूट है और इसमें टैकनिकल विषयों के जानकार होने आवश्यक हैं, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इसमें आल इंडिया काउंसिल आफ टैकनिकल एजूकेशन (टैकनिकल शिक्षा) के एक से अधिक नुमायन्दे रखे जाने चाहिएं, और जैसा कि अभी तक और संस्थाओं के लिए पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों का एक खास अनुपात में चयन होता रहा है उसी तरह इस संस्था के लिए भी इस हाउस के दो मेम्बर और राज्य सभा का एक मेम्बर, इस प्रकार पालियामेंट के कुल तीन मेम्बर, और आल इंडिया काउंसिल आफ टैकनिकल एजूकेशन के दो मेम्बर लिए जाने का प्रावीजन होना चाहिये । अगर इस तरह से दो मेम्बर और बढ़ा दिये जायें तो जिस मतलब से मंत्री जी ने रिप्रेजेंटेशन रखा है यह मतलब पूरा हो जायेगा ।

आगे चल कर के प्रोफेसरों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में जो क्लाज है उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि अगर १५०० रुपये या उससे ज्यादा की

नियुक्ति करनी होगी तो बोर्ड को विज़िटर की प्राएर कौनकरेंस (पूर्व सहमति) लेनी पड़ेगी। १५०० या १५०० से ऊपर की नियुक्ति करने के लिए विजिटर की मंजूरी लेने की बात उसमें लिखी हुई है लेकिन मैं सोचता हूं कि इस तरह उसी संस्था के जो कर्मचारी हैं या जो उस बोर्ड को मुकर्रर करने वाले हैं, अपने आदमियों की तनख्वाहें ऊंची करके अपने आदमियों को बिना किसी बंधन के नियुक्त करवा लेंगे और यह वाजिब नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि १५०० रुपये के बजाय १००० रुपये से ऊपर की जितनी नियुक्तियां वे करें, उनके लिए विजिटर की मंजूरी लेना आवश्यक हो, ऐसी इसमें क़ैद होनी चाहिए।

स्टैच्यूट्स के सम्बन्ध में जैसा मैंने कहा है रिसर्च करने के वास्ते और वहां से नई नई पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने के वास्ते स्टैच्यूट्स (संविधि) में गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए और यह बात बहुत जरूरी है और इसके लिए मंत्री जी ने और कौन सा रास्ता सोचा है, वह भी मैं सुनना चाहूंगा।

यह चन्द एक बातें थीं जिनका कि होना मैंने जरूरी समझा है और उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं ने अपने संशोधन पेश किये हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जब मंत्री जी अपना भाषण करेंगे तो मेरे संदेहों को दूर करने के वास्ते कुछ न कुछ अवश्य कहेंगे।

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): I join my voice of regret, along with those of others, on the failure of the Education Ministry to gear itself up to the planned economy of the country. If I were asked to name the Ministries which are the least plan-conscious in our country, I would say that it is the Education Ministry which comes first. What it should have planned and thought of five years ago, it has not planned and thought of even today. The result is that this Ministry comes limping, far behind the requirements of the nation in terms of the present Plan. Already, it is more than five years late. Even now, it does not seem to think in terms of action. Therefore, there is no doubt that in the course of the execution of the Second Five Year Plan, which is based on industrialisation of the country, at a particular stage, there will be a great gap between our personnel requirements, that is to say, the requirements of technical personnel, and what we have. I do not know how this gap is going to be bridged.

Recently, I had the chance to go to Kharagpur to deliver a lecture at the institute, and there, I had discussions with the persons in charge of some departments. One of them said that the technicians of the Bhilai steel plant, which is going to be set up by the Russians, had come to visit that institute, and they had almost invited all the under-graduates in that institute to come and join the Bhilai steel plant. From that, you can have an idea of what the requirements of personnel in the steel industry alone, barring all other industries, will be. The person, with whom I was discussing himself suggested that Government were not thinking of this urgency as much as they ought to have done. He said that if Government were to move in the matter and request them, they would be quite willing to introduce even the shift-system. So, the professors themselves in that institute are thinking of the urgency of the situation in the national economy, and are trying to find out how the problem can be solved. But they cannot take the initiative. The initiative has to come from the top. But that initiative is lacking. It is from this point of view that I have felt with great regret that the Education Ministry does not seem to realise the urgency of the problem.

The House has already heard the very well-informed speech of Shri N. B. Chowdhury. The different assessments of personnel made at different stages, by both Governmental as well as non-governmental agencies, are there. All these facts are there, and yet Government do not seem to

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consider the qustion how the requirementa of engineering personnel at different levels in the country has to be met.

It has been said that four higher technological institutions are necessary in the country right now. I have no difficulty in agreeing to it. Perhaps, it is very necessary. But the point is that we are already lagging behind, and we are now overtaken by the requirements of the actual engineering industries which are coming up. These industries will not immediately require any research personnel.

They will require immediately only graduates, undergraduates and non-graduates. The question is how we are going to get them. Figures have been quoted here to show that there are about six lakhs of engineers in the USA, while we have got only about forty thousand or so. I would submit that it is a very short-sighted way of looking at things. In the USA, although there were so many engineers, yet, as soon as an engineering student came and joined the engineering institutes, he almost got employed inunediately by one or other of the engineering firms there, because so much was the shortage of technical personnel there.

If even American, with all its development, is finding itself in a difficult position where it is far deficient in the engineering personnel, then, what about our country? If the position is one of shortage even in the USA, naturally, one would expect that a very urgent situation of emergency has developed and urgent remedies would be sought for. But what are we doing? After a great deal of prodding, a Bill has been brought forward by the Education Ministry, only for the administration of the Kharagpur Institute, an institute which is already existing. If they had brought another Bill for the purpose of establishing a new institute, then, I would have said that they have gone one step ahead. But as it is, they have not gone any step ahead. They are only seeking to rename an existing institution. Obviously, this is not the way in which we can build the nation.

I must humbly submit that in every country. where planned economy has come, education has proceeded But in our country, it comes limping behind. Why should that be so? Where lies the mistake in this planned economy? Surely, there must be some mistake somewhere. There must be a lack of sense of urgency in the most important Ministry, namely the Planning Ministry, and it is time that somebody corrects it. But I do not find that anybody is going to correct it. Therefore, I am afraid that in the course of the execution of the Plan, a serious crisis is going to develop, and I do not know, how it will be met.

What happens in a country with an economy that finds itself at a crossroad like this? We require technical personnel at three stages, namely the artisan stage, the semi-engineering stage and the engineering stage. These are the three stages at which we have to provide personnel for every industry. In the report of the Engineering Personnel Committee, it is said that the private industry is not interested in having educated persons for the artisans' trade. Obviously that is a wrong attitude. I think the matriculates and under-matriculates should be diverted at that stage. In our country, there is no diversion. Every student who goes into the high school naturally sides into the intermediate stage and then sides into the graduates stage. This sliding process has produced no good education; at the same time, it creates a sort of unemployment problem because he goes on a straight line. Diversion must be made. Diversion can be made only at a particular stage if you provide avenues.

Now that we are talking of industrialisation, the plan has to be so chalked out that diversion does occur. You will be surprised to know that in my State we do not have even overseers. We are trying to get overseers from Madras, because we could not produce them ourselves. So much has been the unplanned education in this country. Therefore, I say that there must be diversion of the matriculates and under-matriculates at that stage so that they may go over to the lower technical stage, the artisan stage; then the second stage comes where you require a little higher type of qualification and then there is the third stage.

Now, what shall we do? In the Technical Personnel Committee's report, it is said, 'Oh, we must have a sort of civil engineering code in which a student is grounded widely in all engineering industries, so that be may become a good engineer'. Obviously, that is a very slow-moving way. What happens is this When you require engineers for a particular purpose, and you know that you require them only for that particular purpose, and there is a shortage there is no need for training those men in all the different engineering sciences. That may be necessary, but that will take time. You can shorten the course. You can train them only for that particular purpose. This has to be done in the present condition of Indian economy. If you do not do it, you will never be able to fill up the gap. If Government have got an analysis of the requirements in the Plan, if they find that in the next two years so many engineering factories are going to come up, next year so many people are likely to be required and so on, they have to plan in this way so that people who are earmarked for particular purposes may be given shorter courses which would be necessary for enabling them to work in those particular industries or units.

If in this way our engineering education is expanded and planned, it may still be possible to gear ourselves up for the requirements which are facing us years ahead. From this point of view, I draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Minister to the change which is required in our engineering education set-up.

Coming to the lower grade, again I submit that in the highest developed countries of the world, it has not been possible to train up all required personnel through educational institutions alone. They have had to have recourse to apprenticeship schemes. In our country, nobody thinks of this. No efforts whatsoever are made to expand our apprenticeship system. There are so many industrial concerns enjoying so many benefits from society. It should be their proud privilege or it should be a matter of necessity obliged by law to train apprentices so that they may be obliged to produce the required number of industrial personnel. Then these persons may be available for the country in different stages and in different industries. They may be required in their own industries or in outside concerns.

Sometime back there was a talk going on in the Ministry about bringing about some sort of legislative compulsion on industrial concerns who were deriving a large amount of benefit from the country to train up a large number of apprentices. But no steps were taken. That is also a proof of how slow plans move. This should have been done in the very First Plan. Actually there was this thought in the Government in the very first Plan. Even when I came here in 1952, this was being talked about. But it did not proceed further. It did not move. It was in backwaters, and still it is in the Bill stage. I hope it will move speedily.

I therefore submit that the Ministry should immediately come forward boldly with a plan of education of the technical personnel right from the apprenticeship stage, all through to the full engineering stage. I hope then only we will be in a position to meet the situation.

With regard to higher technological institutes where research is made, that is also a very necessary function. May I point out that in other great developed countries, research is also one

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of the important functions of every industrial unit itself? The industry itself carries on its own research, apart from what government does. In our country, industries are not doing this. So far as feeding the engineering industris is concerned, they are always ordered from across the seas; things are brought from there and then engineering factories are made to work here. So it is necessary that research institutes must be established. From that point of view, four research institutes in four corners of the country are very necessary and desirable. Unless research institutes develop, the nation does not get the dignity of original thinking, and until and unless there is dignity of original thinking, the nation does not have that confidence which makes it great. So this is necessary in order to be a great nation, in order to think greatly, plan greatly and plan for our own purposes and to feel equal with other nations in this respect.

Therefore, I was sorry to hear that out of Rs. 23 crores provided in the First Plan, only Rs. 14 crores were utilised. I must say, it was a aerious mistake. Somebody slept where he should have been wide awake. But the chances are still there. The sands of time have not completely run out. I still hope that the Ministry will wake up and gear itself to the purpose for which it is meant and do in an urgent way what is required in the educational system of the country, so that we may divert our students to the technical lines. Unless we do this, the congestion in the general line of education in this country will be tremendous. After all, there must be a balance between the special line and the general line. This balance baa been upset in this country. There are too many graduates of certain types, and because there is no balance from all the other types, there is no scope for these people. If this balance is restored, engineering industries will be developed and other industries will be developed. Then only there will be scope for employment of graduates and undergraduates in the general line.

Therefore, from the whole industrial point of view, from the economic point of view and from the employment point of view, everything depends on this Ministry. I trust it will do what is required.

Shri M. K. Moitra (Calcutta-North West): The hon. Member, Shri K. P. Tripathi, has severely commented on the snail's speed with which the Government are moving. When we look at the conditions prevailing in this country, we find that they are full of contradictions. We find that there is on one hand, a shortage of engineering and technical personnel; on the other hand, we find that technicians and engineering personnel are being retrenched from DVC without any alternative employment being found for them. In the midst of these contradictions, we have been presented with this Bill and we welcome it. We would have further welcomed it if 4 Bills for the 4 proposed institutions had been presented simultaneously before this House.

Sir, in this Bill, it has been said that the Kharagpur Institute has been established for imparting undergraduate and post-graduate studies in engineering and applied sciences as well as to improve and encourage researches in different branches of technology. It is a very laudable object and everyone will support it. But, in order to impart post-graduate education in technology, in order to encourage researches you must create a situation where the institution can develop its individuality, where the institution can fulfil the purpose for which it is established. It is now an accepted principle that educational institutions should develop as autonomous bodies. If you look to England you will find that educational institutions and universities there are being developed without any control from the State and if there is any control it is the least control that the State exercises.

But, if you go through the pages of this Bill, you will find that there has been a studious attempt to convert this institution into a department of Government. While presenting this Bill, the Mover recalled the heroic exploits of the martyrs who laid down their lives in Hijli. But Hijli is also notorious for the tyranny of the red-tapism that the British rulers exercised there. It is regrettable that, instead of taking lessons from the examples of the martyrs whom he referred to while moving this Bill, he has preferred to take lessons from British red-tapism and he wants to convert this institution into a department of Government.

Dr. M. M. Das: It is already a department of the Government.

Shri M. K. Moitra: It is already a department of the Government!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister says that he has missed the opportunity.

Shri M. K. Moitra: The hon. Minister says that it is already a department of Government. But, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been declared that this institution must develop an individuality and for developing that individuality this Bill has been presented before this House. Now the question is whether this Bill will help in developing that individuality which the hon. Minister desires.

Let us examine the Bill. In this Bill, the Board of Governors has been made the supreme governing body. The Board of Governors will, in other words, take the place of the Senate of Universities; it will lay down policies; it will manage the affairs of the institution; it will frame statutes; it will make appointments and such other things. But, how is this Board going to be constituted?

If you look at page 5, clause 11, you will see that there is a plethora of officials: one person to be nominated by the All-India Council for Technical Education; the Chairman, University Grants Commission, the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research and three persons nominated by the Central Government, one to represent the Ministry of Education, another the Ministry of Finance and the third the other Ministries. Sir, we can understand that the Ministry of Education should have one representative on the Board; we can understand that the Ministry of Finance should have one representative on the Board. But, what is the necessity of the other Ministries having one representative on the Board? We fail to understand what the other Ministries will do. The Cabinet exercises joint responsibility and if the Ministry of Education is represented on the Board, if the Ministry of Finance is represented on the Board, what is the necessity of having another representative of the other Ministries?

Then, the teachers have been neglected. It has always been the principle, both in this country and also in other countries, that the charge of education should be left with the teachers. The teachers should frame the policies; the teachers should manage the affairs. Here, the teachers have been left out. On this Board, not a single representative of the teachers —from the Professors of the Institute —has been taken. Not only that; if you look to the Universities Act, the reactionary Universities Act which Lord Curzon prepared in 1904, you will find there that the graduates of the University were given representation on the Senate and a Register of Graduates is maintained. This Institute has been started several years ago and many students have come out of it. They are the *alumni* of the Institute; they are the pride of this Institute; and there has been no provision to maintain a register of the ex-students of this Institute or to have their representative on the Board.

[M. K. Moitra]

Not only that. In India there have been talents in every branch. The Engineering branch has also produced men like Sir Rajend Mukerjee and Sir Visweswarayya and others. If you look at the composition of the Board where is the effort to take the help of those stalwarts, these technical experts to develop this institution, to develop its individuality? Sir, there is the institute of Engineers here; there are other similar institutions. You could have given them representation and one from among them could give their expert knowledge for guiding this institution. That has not been done.

The teachers have always been neglected. I would request you to look at clause 5. In the Kharagpur Institute Professors and teachers have been appointed under certain terms and conditions. The Bill, in clause 5(1), says that after this Act comes into force, those terms and conditions will be respected. But, in the same breath, in sub-clause (2) it says that the Board has the right to alter the terms and conditions of service of the professors etc. and if the professors and teachers do not accept those altered terms and conditions, their services will either be terminated or they will be asked to go away with compensation. This is the treatment which this Bill proposes to give to the teachers for developing the Institute's individuality. I will request the hon. Minister to look to this and to change this and to do justice to the teachers. Everywhere it has been admitted that the contact between the teachers and the students should be encouraged because the teachers with their individuality will be able to inspire the students and if the teachers are dealt with in this fashion, they cannot carry respect and they cannot inspire the students.

Now, I will refer to another thing. The Director of this Institute has been made the principal executive and academic officer. I expected that this Bill will make the Director not the principal officer but the academic and executive head of the Institute.

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That has not been done, and over the head of the Director, a Chairman has been imposed. The Act says that the Board will have a Chairman who will preside over the meetings of the Board, who will preside over the convocations, who will see that the decisions of the Board are carried out properly. At the same time, you appoint a Director who also practically will do the same things. What is the necessity of multiplying of officers? What is the necessity of placing a Chairman over the head of the Director? This will always give rise to differences, and probably the relations between the Chairman and the Director will never be happy and will stand in the way of the development of the Institute.

It has been said that the Director should be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of three names to be recommended by the Board. I do not know if there can be a more elaborate instance of a mockery of democracy. You have manned the Board with your men, and your men will select a panel of three names. I have exeperience of the working of Universities. There also the Syndicate recommends three names, out of which the Chancellor appoints the Vice-Chancellor. The name of the man whom the Government wants to appoint as Vice-Chancellor is infiltrated in this panel by members who represent the Government. Here when the Board is manned by Government men, the name of the man whom Government wants to appoint will automatically come. Then, what is the fun of having this show of democracy? If you want that the appointment of the Director should be free from favouritism and that a really capable man should be appointed as Director, you should make the rule that the Union Public Service Commission should recommend a panel of three names of whom one will be appointed as Director by the Visitor. The position of Director is a responsible one and a respectable one too. It may not be possible to get the man easily; qualified men may not apply for this job; you will have to find out the fittest man. Therefore, instead of entrusting the Board with this job, the Union Public Service Commission should be entrusted with the work of selecting the panel of three names.

It has been said in clause 26 that the appointment of professors carrying a salary of Rs. 1,500 and over should have the approval and concurrence of the Visitor. I must confess that this has also been taken verbatim from Lord Curzon's reactionary Universities Act. There the British Government wanted to control the appointment of professors of Universities and, therefore, when the Syndicate, in consultation with the Selection Committee, suggested any names, those names must require the approval of the Chancellor. Here that thing has been copied verbatim. In the recent Universities Acts which have been framed by the States, the approval of the Governor or Governor-General has been dispensed with. But in this year of Grace we find that this Bill is copied from Lord Curzon's reactionary Act and it is required that the appointment of professors must have the concurrence of the Visitor. We know that the Visitor is the President, who is the constitutional head, and in the name of the Visitor, the Ministry will exert its influence there.

If we analyse the Bill, we find that the Board has been entrusted with the work of framing statutes, and these statutes will decide matters like conferment of degrees and also prescribe sylabi etc. This Board should be--I must say a democratic one—such a body which should carry respect, which can arrange co-ordination between the engineering profession, the ex-students and also the people. The Board has been entrusted with everything of the Institute. Therefore, I will plead, and plead with all the emphasis that I can command, that the composition of the Board should be democratised; it should not be copied from the reactionary Universities Act of the time of Lord Curzon.

With these words I would appeal to the Minister that if he really wants that this institution should develop its individuality and encourage technical researches, he must see that the rules are framed in such a way as will help the Institute to develop its individuality as an autonomous body.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni (Trichur): While I welcome the Bill, I would like to point out a few things regarding the composition of the Board and other matters.

It is true that an institution of the kind that is contemplated is absolutely necessary in this country. While there is only one institution of this kind, it is contemplated or intended that three other institutions of a similar nature are going to be created. In view of the fact that there is only one institution and that the institution has got a constitution which from the very reading of it will appear to be more or less a Department of the Government, it is necessary that the Board, which is to govern this institution, should be broad-based and should be on an elected basis. But that is not what I find here. There are about eleven members on the Board, consisting of the Chairman, one non-official nominated by the Central Government, one nominated by the All-India Council for Technical Education, the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, etc., etc. What I would suggest is that since there is only one institution of this kind it is considered to be a national institution, it should inspire confidence in the minds of all people in India. And for that matter what I would suggest is that the various engineering colleges and other technical institutions in the different regions of this Republic

[Shri C. R. Iyyunni]

should elect some members to this Board, so that the conduct of this institution may inspire confidence in the people.

With regard to the question of admission of students there will be difficulty. If proper representation is not given to students coming from different parts of the country, that will create certainly a considerable amount of torture, mental torture; not only that, it will create also confusion. So also is the case in the matter of appointment of professors. That problem will arise, and probably it may be something like a close preserve of a particular clique, and such a thing should never be allowed to happen again. What is necessary is this. This Institute is considered to be an institute of national importance. The Visitor is the President of the Republic. This adds to the stature of the Institute. If any clique develops in an institution of that kind, it will lose the confidence of the people. That should not be. It should be bigger than a university. It is intended to give to post-graduates training of a very high order in the technological side. We have got very few technical personnel to carry out the programmes of the Second Plan. Even in the U.S.A. they say that they have not got enough technical personnel. I do not know if it is the same condition in the U.S.S.R. also. Here, in India, we have got a handful of technical personnel. Here is the only institution of its kind. So, it should be run well.

How much money is going to be spent here? From his speech, I understood that Rs. 47 lakhs was the recurring expenditure Every year you will spend this much. There may be a handful of post-graduates. If we want to start more institutions of this kind, the monetary difficulty will come in and such institutions may not come into being for a long time. There should be only one of its kind. So, it should not be the close preserve of some people. If it is, there will be a lot of complaints from all over the country. Such a thing should not happen.

I understand that there are more than a thousand under-graduates studying there. Their number should be cut short and the number of post-graduates should increase. It is very necessary. Why should there be more than a thousand under-graduates and a few hundreds of post-graduates while we spend Rs. 47 lakhs per year? It will work out to so many thousands of rupees for each individual.

With regard to the constitution of the board, I feel that it should be broad-based; it should be done on an elective basis. All parts of the country should be represented—South India, Central India, Western India, Eastern India, all parts. That is the only institution of its kind and it takes so much money of the country. There should be equal distribution of the training facilities there and for that purpose, all parts of the country should be represented on the board. It is all-powerful.

With regard to the admission of students, representation must be given to different regions. In the matter of appointments of professors also, there must be some sort of distribution. Otherwise, it may develop into a close preserve of a section and it should not be allowed to become like that.

In my small State of Travancore-Cochin there are about eighteen lakhs of students. It works out to about one-fifth or one-sixth of the total population. A large number of those students have got degrees; they have had collegiate education. I feel that, even if a few arts colleges are to be curtailed, a large number of technical schools and colleges should be opened. Probably, it has been urged by the other speakers also when they said that there was an imbalance and it should be remedied. It can be done only by starting technical colleges and discouraging the arts colleges. I do not know whether the Education Ministry gave careful thought to this matter. I would appeal to that Ministry to stop this imbalance and give greater importance to technical and technological colleges so that more and more of these colleges are brought into existence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Barman.

Shri Banerjee—rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was looking towards the hon. Member but he did not look towards this side.

Shri Banerjee: I could not catch your eye this time. I hope to catch your eye next time.

Shri Barman (North Bangal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I will very briefly draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 7(1) which seems to be redundant. It reads:

> "The Institute shall be open to persons of either sex, and of whatever race, creed, caste or class, and no test or condition shall be imposed as to religious belief or profession in admitting or appointing members, students, teachers, workers or in any other connection whatsoever."

All these things are provided for in the Constitution. I do not know why it is again necessary to put it here in a Bill like this. It does not smack well of the institution which has got such a wide reputation if we put in this clause; it means that, unless a clause like this is put in, there is the danger of evasion of the constitutional provisions. I do not know whether similar clauses are put in in similar Bills passed by us. So, I feel that this provision is not only unnecessary but it does not smack well of a national institution like this.

I wanted to suggest—not by incorporating in the Bill but by way of a policy of the Government—that some principles should be observed. We should encourage the admission of backward class boys and girls in this institution. It is a national institution, financed by the nation and guided and directed by the national Government. It is also our national policy, recognised by the Constitution, to uplift those who lag behind in education. The Central Government is liberal enough to grant stipends to students coming from the backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has also been accepted by the Home Ministry, who have tried their best by advertisements to fill up certain posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unless the students get encouragement, get facilities for getting admission in a national institution like this, it is preposterous, or rather putting the cart before the horse, to simply provide stipends and reserving posts for these Backward Classes. Unless they get facilities of entering into any institution, there is no meaning in making such provisions.

Interrupting an observation of one of my friends who was speaking at that time the hon. Deputy Minister opined that admissions into this institution have no consideration about provincialism and that admissions are made strictly on merits. Now, if you want the cart horse to compete with the race horse and remain satisfied with that, the very objective of this Government to bring up the condition of those who are backward will remain a far cry. I would, therefore, request the Minister and this Government to make certain provisions not in the Bill but by way of a declaration of policy or direction to the institute that as far as practicable they shall give facility to the students from Backward Class in the case of admission and not strictly follow the competitive examination policy. I know that in this institution admissions are made after competitive examinations are held. If the policy is to allow admissions only on merit, in that case the main policy will remain obstructed and the much wider object of this Government—equality between man and man—will remain just a dream. I, therefore, submit my humble prayer on this point.

Shri Banerjee: Much has been said about the place where this Indian Institute of Technology has been established. It is in my constituency. I was present there when the British rulers began their atrocities and

[Shri Banerjee]

certain martyrs were fired indiscriminately with bullets. Now that place has been honoured with this Indian Institute of Technology.

Now, there is no gainsaying the fact that India has need of engineers and technologists. So this is the only institution for training them and that institution has been established in this place Of course it is under contemplation that region-wise institutes will be established. But at present I have got something to say with regard to this institute

Sir, I will just put my points before you. I would suggest that more experts on higher pay should come to teach in this institution having regard to the standard of education which we want to impart to the students.

Secondly, there is another difficulty. On some occasions it has come to my notice that the students rush to the college to get themselves admitted just after passing their matric or intermediate course. But they are not in a position to get admission. What is the reason? I do not know, because I am not in the Board. The difficulty is that they are required to possess some qualification before getting themselves admitted to the college The standard for admission must be such as common people would be able to join the college and get technical knowledge there A student after passing the matriculation examination or completing the internediate course is not admitted to the college. There is an examination for knowing the standard of the student and only after passing that standard he is admitted. But what I say is that they should not wait for their admission, because in that case they would go otherwise.

Then again, it is beyond the means of some students. They are not able to bear the expenses. There is also the question of accommodation to live. Even if the students are able to get admission, there is no living accommodation for them. That is another difficulty on account of which they are not able to join the institution

But actually there is a great rush for admissions in this institution. Students after passing their matric or even B.A. examination run to this institution to get themselves somehow admitted so that they might be qualified for technical or engineering training. But, unfortunately, they are not taken. That is my main grievance.

I have come in contact with some of the professors—some more qualified professors should be brought. I do not mind whether it is from India or from some foreign countries. But they should impart such sort of education to the students as will be in keeping with the status we expect of the students.

Also, in the Board I find there is no seat for any professor. My friend Shri Tripathi has already mentioned this point. There is no seat for any technician. Then who will administer the college at least academically, if not from the pecuniary standpoint? It is the professors who are to do all these things.

My humble submission, therefore, is that the hon. Deputy Minister should take all these things into consideration and take necessary steps to remedy the defects.

Some Hon. Members— *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not know that there were some more hon. Members who wanted to speak on this. Now I would request hon. Members to be brief.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : (गुड़गांव) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बिल के सिलसिले में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं. . . .

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): Sir, I would request the hon. Member to speak in English.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): There are not as many technical terms in Hindi as in English So it is better if the hon. Member speaks in English

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am not using any technical terms at all, but I will obey your orders

I come from a State—Punjab—which is most backward so far as industries are concerned. Sometime back, when I saw some figures published by the Government of India, I found that Punjab was the last or the lowest in the rung of industries.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is flowing with milk and honey.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I wish that some of the milk and honey of Punjab is taken to Madras, Travancore-Cochin, etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The milk is sent out and the industries are brought in.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Let us exchange our milk for some of the industries. But, at the same time, I find that so far as the qualifications and the predilections of the people as regards the industries are concerned, Punjab is not so backward. So far as the inherent qualities go, I think perhaps Punjab can rank very high among the States of India. So, I find there, there is this conflict, namely, when the inherent qualifications and a bias in favour of the industries are available in the character of the people, yet, there is no industry in Punjab. But I do not hold the Government of India to be at fault so far as our aspirations in this respect are concerned. When the English people came to India, they saw the iron pillar in Delhi. They were then surprised as to how the Indian people knew the art of smelting of and how they possessed such a high skill for utilising steel and iron for such purposes. Some centuries ago India was ahead of all the countries of the world so far as such knowledge is concerned. But what do we find now? We are the most backward people in the whole world as far as industry is concerned. If you speak of other countries, like America and their 6 lakh engineers of high skill and when you speak of other advanced countries and compare the figures, you will find that we stand nowhere in comparison. Those nations who are forward, are forward in industry and are as a consequence more prosperous.

Now, when there is our own Government, it is the first duty of Government to see that the deficiency is made up. If we want to go forward and keep pace with the progress of the rest of the world, we have to give first place to the development of industry.

When we go into the countryside and when we go to any district, we find that there are several high schools and also several colleges at least in the headquarters of the districts. There are several big colleges also in many parts of the country, but they are all arts colleges. If you open an arts college today, from the fees you receive from the students, it may involve no further cost and you may open another arts college. It is not an art now to run an arts college from the fees received. The arts colleges are opened to such an extent that every person can have resort to them. But so far as technical institutes are concerned, I find that there is a great dearth. At the same time, the people are helpless for it is not easy to open a technical school or college.

Sometime back, when I went to my constituency, the people asked me to start a college at Palwal. I said, 'I do not want to have an arts college at Palwal'. I advised them to start something technical. About 12 years ago, I was asked by a Trust to become the President of a Managing Committee of a proposed college. I then sent in an advertisement to the papers for 11 professors, and I got 1,100 applications. I find today that in the Punjab the persons who go to the colleges go there just because there is no other go. They are perforce driven to go to the colleges, because there are no technical colleges or any workshops or any technical schools.

When I read this Bill, I was very happy that at least a beginning has been made, and I congratulate the Minister on having brought in this Bill. He spoke with so much interest and enthusiasm about this Bill. I share his enthusiasm and I feel that the criticism that has been levelled here was not justified. So much regret was

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expressed by every Member and some criticism was made that it infected me to some extent, but, I was very happy to see that the criticism was not directed at the absence of necessity of such an institute but that we have not yet started many more institutes of this kind all over the country. The country today feels the need for nothing else than such institutes. Now, there is only one such institute, and the people cannot take full advantage of it. But every Member of Parliament, State by State, expressed some regret, and Shri K. P. Tripathi also expressed regret. Why should we express any regret at such a happy consummation as this? As a matter of fact, this institute and the Bill concerning the institute have not come too soon. We want that the whole country should be studded with colleges and schools like this institute. At the same time, I know that this is an institute of a special kind. We cannot have an institute like the Kharagpur Institute for the mere asking in a year or so. It is a costly affair. Aa pointed out by Shri C. R. Iyyunni, it is really a very costly thing. But what shall we do? I am very anxious that the Government should take advantage of the prevailing atmosphere and realise that it is their duty to see that in every State and in every district, at least technical schools, to start with, are established. The matriculates at present go to arts colleges for want of any other opening. At present, we are indeed in an elementary stage as regards technology and technological institutes. Our knowledge of this technique is so elementary in the districts and perhaps in some of the capitals of the States also. So, to start with, it will neither be possible nor financially easy to establish such high-grade institutes as the present one. At the same time, such institutes, as I said, are very costly. Further, I do not know whether many people will be able to take advantage of such big institutes to start with. It will require several years for creating the atmosphere for such a highly evolved institute as the institute at Kharagpur for making them a success.

My attention has been called to clause 7. Clause 7 says that the institute shall be open to persons of either sex, and of whatever race, creed, caste or class. This can be said of every college and school which is financed by the Government. Every school or college which is financed by the Government of India especially is open to persons of either sex, and of whatever race, creed, caste or class. Otherwise, it is not a Government institution. In any new college or school which is started with Government help, the first condition is that it must be open to all. The Bill does not say that all admissions will take place by competition. I do not find any reason why such a provision should not be made specifically here.

Shri Barman: My objection was about the necessity for putting such a clause here, namely, clause 7(1).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My friend knows that so much has been said by various Members belonging to various States that they want regional institutions should be put up in their own regions. My friend Shri Barman himself said that for backward classes and others he wants a special concession.

Shri Barman: There is no provision to that effect in this Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There should be no provision to that effect. It is useless. So far as the institutes like this are concerned, I want that every member of the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes should be given scholarships and no other concession. I want full facilities for those people who are backward not only in respect of their castes but in respect of education, etc. I want colleges for them in all the areas. When I heard the cry for regional institutes and the plea that 50 per cent. reservation should be given, I felt that because there are no such facilities in other parts of the country, it is natural for the people to ask for such reservations. But, at the same time, I do not want this regionalism and the reservation. I want all these institutes to be spread out in all parts of India. However, if an institute is to be of such a high-grade or specialised one where higher research is to be carried on, merit alone should count for recruitment of students. Such an institute should not provide for regionalism, and nothing but merit should be the criterion. I do not know whether I am clear. So far as researches are concerned, if you say that it should be confined to students from a particular class or area and merit should not count, I would never be a party to it. Research for knowledge and Science explorations transcend all business of territory, class or caste.

Shri Barman: I never said so.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I want that the best among the students, to whatever class they belong, should be given scholarships to make researches, so that they may enrich the country by their knowledge and by their endeavours.

Shri Barman: If a Backward class student is eligible by virtue of his merit some minimum standard fixed, even then should he be considered as not qualified?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No I never said so. I know there are many institutions in my State where there are provisions made for people who come from other States. I know of institutions in other States also, where there are such provisions. When it is an all-India institution, all persons from every State have got equal rights to go there and study; at the same time, to provide rigidly that so many persons should come from such and such region will be wrong.

When I studied this Bill, I came to the conclusion that from an environment like that of Kharagpur, nothing better could be produced. It is an institution which is already being run and therefore, all the limitations and the inhibitions which we find in an existing college or institution are represented here. I do not like the constitution of this Kharagpur institute. As a matter of fact, the free atmosphere of an educational institution is wanting. It is a closed thing; all the posts are nominated. I do not want it to be so. At the same time, I do not want that every person must be there by election. In an institution of this kind, you cannot have everything by election; it is impossible. But, that free atmosphere in which the institution can grow, that independence and freshness of thought are not to be found here. Every person is nominated by Government. But; it is already being run there and nothing better can be expected.

My friend, Mr. Samanta while bringing his motion, said that three more institutions would be started and their constitution will be similar to the constitution of this institute. I am afraid I cannot subscribe to this. The Kharagpur institute is a thing already existing there and out of that, nothing better can be evolved. So far as the other three new institutions are concerned, I would like their constitution to be like that of the universities. Whenever a Bill concerning the universities comes here, we say that the universities should not be so circumscribed in their vision; the work of a university is not confined so much to the officials themselves, and in the new universities, the constitution has been liberalised. I, therefore, expect the Government to see to it that the constitution of the three new institutions is not on these lines, but on more liberal lines.

I can only express the feeling, and I feel I am expressing the feelings of every Member of this House, that we are not satisfied with the slow progress which the Government has been making, so far as technical education is concerned. In this connection, the figures quoted by Mr. N. B. Chowdhury are very telling. The Government themselves say that in the second Five

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Year Plan, there is going to be dearth of technical people; but, when the question comes for making arrangements for increasing the number of technical people, the Government come forward with such a small and meagre contribution I wish that the Government stop spending money on many of the art institutions and out of those funds establish a net-work of technical schools and colleges, so that ultimately in every province such an atmosphere is created in which nothing but technical colleges will be available. There is the question of employment. Every matriculate does not want to go to a place where he cannot earn his livelihood, but the circumstances compel him to go to some arts college. It is for the Government to do something in the whole of India whereby this kind of education is diverted and more and more technical schools are started. If more technical schools and colleges are started, everybody will feel that he is reading in an institution where he is equipping and qualifying himself for earning his livelihood.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government with all the force at my command to contribute much more and open these three institutions as soon as possible. If they are not able to open such institutions very early, I would request them to see that at least a net-work of technical schools and colleges is established in every province as soon as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Matthen has made up his mind to speak very late; he should be brief.

Shri Matthen: I express my appreciation and welcome to this Bill along with every other Member, irrespective of their party, in this House. I agree with my hon. friend, Pandit Bhargava, that any amount of money spent on the establishment of an institution like this or more institutions in future will not be a waste. Instead of a thousand arts colleges, one college like this will do more good to the development of our developing economy.

I express my full sympathy and support to my hon. friend, Mr. Moitra, for the observation that he made that the board should be more broad-based. This whole "Curzonian atmosphere" should be stopped and the board must be more broad-based and certainly more autonomous. I have no two opinions that in this board, representation should be given to the engineering professors of the various technical colleges in India. It is conspicuous by its absence. Again, I support my friend in saying that the present students and the past students must have a representation. They would have been in touch with the institution and so, they would be able to suggest methods for its improvement.

In page 5 of this Bill it is said:

> "two members of Parliament, one to be elected from among themselves by the members of the House of the People and the other from among themselves by the members of the Council of States".

I want to make one suggestion. In every such representation, I have noticed that there are two members from the House of the people and one from the Council of States. I cannot understand why here, it should be like this.

Dr. M. M. Das: We are going to accept an amendment of Shri Sodhia to the effect that there will be two members from this House and one from the other House.

Shri Matthen: I thank the hon. Deputy Minister.

There is one more point. I was listening to Mr. Tripathi when he said that more technical schools and colleges at a lower level should be started all over India. After the First Five Year Plan, when we have started the second Plan, everyone of us must have noticed the developing economy of the country. It means that we will have to meet our needs from our own industries in this country. For that we want more technical people. In this connection, a chain of technical schools in my State of Travancore-Cochin comes to my memory. There are hundreds of tutorial engineering colleges—a rather high-sounding name—in my State, which are attended by lots of unemployed people. Of course, these students come out better than they were before. But, there is no co-ordination, there is no definite policy or standard. I do not know whether it is the case in other States also. It will be expensive for the Government to establish institutions for imparting technical education for all people. I would suggest that every State must have a Technical Board to watch and inspect these institutions, set a standard for them and if necessary, give a sort of grant-in-aid to these schools so that they can control them. Then, they will be able to turn out better qualified students. I specially invite the attention of the hon. Deputy Minister, particularly because my State is under the President's rule, to see the hundreds of institutions and organise them with a definite standard. These boys who come out of these institutions, intelligent boys no doubt as most of our boys and girls are, must be given a chance to get employment in the various developing industries. If the Government of Travancore-Cochin has a Board and recognises the schools, their certificates will enable them to get into the several development schemes all over India. I appeal to the hon. Deputy Minister and the Government of India to give consideration to these arguments.

Dr. M. M. Das: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to this House and the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. The suggestions that have been made by hon. Members and the criticisms that have been made on the floor of the House will, no doubt, benefit the Government in the carrying out of their plans regarding development of technical education in this country.

A vast field has been traversed by hon. Members during the past 2½ hours. It is impossible for me to cover all the different points that have been raised by them during this time. The only alternative left to me is to pick and choose some of those points and try to satisfy the Members and supply to them the necessary information regarding the activities of the Government in this respect.

I was pained to listen to the remarks of some of the hon. Members which were tending to minimise the activities of the Government of India in this respect. It is true that we have not been able to achieve miracles during the last seven years of our independent existence. But, my humble submission to this House will be that the progress that has been achieved during the last few years is not at all negligible. In the year 1947, the number of degree institutions was 28 in this country. In 1955, we find that this has gone up to 43. Another five degree colleges are going to be established very soon, one in P.E.P.S.U.,—I am speaking from memory—another in Madhya Pradesh, another in Orissa and two—my hon. friend has gone—in the province of my hon. friend Shri K. P. Tripathi. In addition to that, a large number of technical schools are going to be opened all over the country soon,—the figures may not be very correct; I say as far as I remember—five engineering colleges and 21 technical schools are going to be established in this country. This decision has already been taken by the Government.

There is another recommendation of the Engineering Personnel Committee. It has recommended that about 18 more degree colleges, in addition to these five, in Engineering and Technology and 62 more schools should be established by the Government if the Second Five Year Plan is

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to be implemented. This is a recommendation. I do not say that this is the ultimate decision of the Government. Government is now considering this question in its various aspects. What I was going to submit to the House is this: a comparison of the figures will show the progress that has been made by the Government of India in the field of technical education.

I have said that in 1947, the total number of degree colleges was 28. In 1955, the total number of degree colleges was 43. The output of degree-holders in the year 1947 was 950. In the year 1955, it was 3000, that is, an increase of more than 300 per cent. So far as schools are concerned, in 1947, there were 41 schools or diploma giving institutions. In 1955, this number has gone up to 83. The output in the year 1947 was 1150. In 1955, this number had gone up to 3472, that is, more than 300 per cent. We do not claim that we have achieved any miracle. But, we want to place before the House our humble submission that we have tried our best and tried with all sincerity of purpose and with all the emphasis at our command and we have achieved something which is really commendable

Some criticism has been made about regionalism. Perhaps it has been the general impression in this House that because the Kharagpur institute happens to be situated in the State of West Bengal, the students of West Bengal get any preference It is not at all the case. It is a Central Government institution. It is an institution of the Government of India. Every pie that has been spent for building up this institution has come from the people of India, from the Consolidated Fund of India and it is an All India Institution in every respect possible. No concession, no special preference is given to any students except when they really deserve. I may mention that so far as admission in the Kharagpur Technological institute is concerned, 30 per cent of the seats have been reserved for those States which have not got higher engineering colleges. My hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao asked that at least 50 per cent of the seats should be reserved for the south.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I said for States other than West Bengal.

Dr. M. M. Das: I shall give you the figures. The suggestion comes from the idea that West Bengal gets some undue advantage so far as admission is concerned. In the year 1955-56, the total number of admission was 327 in the Kharagpur institute. Out of the 327, the figures are:

West Bengal ..	40
U.P. ..	66
Punjab ..	69
Orissa ..	39
Delhi ..	43

Shri Matthen: What about T.C.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us first hear these figures.

Dr. M. M. Das: I shall have to find out. My submission is that these admissions have been made purely on merit. As I said, 30 per cent. of the seats have been reserved to the States which have not got engineering colleges. There also, among those States, merit is the main consideration on which admissions are given.

5 P.M.

Shri Barman: Is there any consideration for the backward classes in the matter of admission?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, there is.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: What is the number of the post-graduate students who were studying there during the last year?

Dr. M. M. Das: We are just developing this college. Post-graduate departments have not yet been fully developed. I think one or two departments have been established.

I find that there are some misapprehensions in the minds of some friends who come from the South. Their complaints sometimes have been somewhat bitter. May I inform my hon. friends that no injustice has been done to the South in the past and neither is it being done in the present?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Nobody complained like that. Nobody complained that some injustice was done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fears were expressed.

Dr. M. M. Das: My hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao has said that there is no higher technical institute in the South and he asked: "Where will the graduates go?" May I inform him that they have got a higher technical institute earlier than the Eastern Zone. My friend has forgotten the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore which is much older than the Kharagpur Institute, but there also I may inform him that because it is situated in the heart of the southern region I do not think that students from the southern region get some extra facility. I may also tell my friend that if a higher technological institute is set up in Madras—it will be set up some day—it will be wrong to think that the students from Madras State or some other State will get any undue preference. That will not be the case. Wherever these institutions may be situated, they are central institutions and they are open to students from all parts of the country without any distinction.

Perhaps it is necessary to say a few words about the difficulties in the way of establishing the three other higher technological institutes immediately. In my introductory speech pointed out that the committee headed by Shri N. R. Sarkar which was set up by the then Government of India in the year 1945 recommended that a chain of four higher technological institutions should be set up in the country, the first in the Eastern Zone and the second in the Western Zone, both to be taken up simultaneously, and the other two some time later. Now, what were the reasons for that? The reasons were the difficult in getting the necessary material, both men and material, for setting up these institutions. Even with regard to the Kharagpur Institute many of our important sections we have not been able to open for want of proper professors. We have not the properly qualified men at our disposal who can run these departments which we want to open in this college. We have searched not only in this country but in foreign countries also.

Shri M. K. Moitra: Could we have an idea of such departments which have not been opened?

Dr. M. M. Das: I ask my hon. friend to put a question. That will facilitate.

The first institute of this chain was established in Kharagpur. The next is going to be set up in Bombay with the help of the UNESCO as the hon. Member knows. What is the difficulty in our way? The difficulty has been that there are no proper men, properly qualified professors who can run these institutions. So, there must be a time-lag so that students who qualify from these institutes may go to foreign countries and come back more qualified and then we will be in a position to take up the other institutes.

Shri K. K. Basu: It will take ten years.

Dr. M. M. Das: Not ten years.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: That difficulty will be always there.

Pandit Thakar Das Bhargava: May we have an idea when the two institutes in the North and the South may be opened?

Dr. M. M. Das: On the floor of this House, in reply to a question, I have already said that those two institutions in the North and the South will be taken up in the latter half of the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri K. K. Basu: Only land will be purchased!

Dr. M. M. Das: The work relating to the planning and development of each higher technical institute is a very big task. If all the three institutions are taken up simultaneously, the enterprise will become too big to execute successfully having regard to the material and human resources available in the country. The crux of the problem of a higher technical institute is well-qualified and experienced staff required for conducting post-graduate and advanced studies and research in the different branches of engineering and technology. The experience with the Kharagpur Institute has shown that the required staff for one Institute itself can only be found with the greatest difficulty. It will be beyond the resources of the country to provide the required staff for all the other three institutions if they were undertaken at the same time. It is for this reason that the establishment of the other three institutions has been phased in such a manner as could be accomplished. Hence the decision to establish the Western Higher Technological Institute in the first half of the Second Plan period and the Southern and the Northern Institutes in the second half. As I have already explained, the Kharagpur Institute, though located in the eastern region is an all-India institute, admits candidates from allover the country without any regional bias. I hope my friends from the South are satisfied to some extent.

I can also tell them that in comparison with the North no injustice has been done to the southern part of the country. So far as degree colleges are concerned, in the southern region there are 22 colleges whereas in the northern region there are 15, in the eastern 13 and in the western 14. So, they win.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: What about mining and metallurgy?

Dr. M. M. Das: Similarly, the annual intake during the year 1955-56 in the southern region was 5,950 whereas in the northern region it was 3,180, in the eastern 2,740 and in the western 3,910.

Shri Achuthan (Cranganur): Where does the southern region begin—from Hyderabad onwards?

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister concluded?

Dr. M. M. Das: If the time is short, I can reserve my other remarks for the clause by clause stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he has to say certain other things, he might say, but we are much behind the time.

Shri K. K. Basu: As the Education Ministry usually is!

Dr. M. M. Das: Something has been said about the service conditions of the professors of our technical institutes. It is a fact that the salaries and emoluments given to the professors of our technical institutes do not compare favourably with those given by industries and even some of our projects, but this is a thing not peculiar to this country. The same problem exists in countries like the U.S.A. and the U.K. Trade and industry are able to pay more for qualified persons than the educational institutions and naturally the educational institutions suffer. We are trying to get over this as far as possible, but I may inform hon. Members that the pay scales in the Kharagpur Institute are not very bad. The grade of the Director there is Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. The other grades are: senior professor Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,800; professor Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500; assistant professor Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,150. In the case of the lecturer, the grade is Rs. 350—850, and in the case of the assistant lecturer, it is Rs. 260—500.

Shri K. K. Basu: Even good ordinary technicians get that.

Dr. M. M. Das: Then, something has been said about the constitution of the board. This institution has been built up by the Government of India, from its very inception. The first director was Dr. J. C. Ghosh, who did the pioneering work.

My hon. friend Shri M. K. Moitra said that the teachers have not been given any position at all. I would like to draw his attention to the composition of the Academic Council.

Shri M. K. Moitra: We have read that.

Dr. M. M. Das: The professors have got a fair representation in that. What we want is that regarding academic matters, the professors should have a voice. But regarding broad policy matters, we do not want that professors should get any representation and voice. I may inform my hon. friend that in the Massachussetts Institute also, the same thing obtains; there also, no representation is given to the teaching staff, so far as administration is concerned. I am reading from the General Information of that institute.

> "No professor, teacher, or lecturer, under engagement for compensation to be paid by the Institute...."

Shri M. K. Moitra: Where is the necessity for reading that? The Negroes are not admitted in that institute.

Dr. M. M. Das: I think some other points also had been raised, but I am afraid it is not possible to cover all of them.

The only point that I want to cover now is in regard to the amendment of my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta seeking to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. My submission to him is that this is a small Bill. Though it has been made, to some extent, controversial, yet, there is no controversial matter in it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But it is a very important Bill.

Dr. M. M. Das: So, there is no necessity of referring this Bill to a Select Committee. I would request my hon. friend to withdraw his amendment.

Shri K. K. Basu: It is already so late.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know the reaction of the hon. Member to the appeal of the Minister?

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected tharewith be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment seeking to introduce a new clause 2A.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I move that amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That amendment is out of order. We cannot take up pious wishes and promises made and what would be done when these are taken up.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I just request the Minister at least....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should depend upon his second alternative for that. He has made that appeal and some assurance might come. That is for the Minister to give and not for me.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Transfer of service of existing employees etc.)

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I have three amendments to this clause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will be brief. He has already dealt with all the points elaborately.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: But I did not touch upon the subject of these amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, he may now touch upon those things.

Shri K. K. Basu: That would involve scientific precision.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 20—

after 'permanently' *insert* 'or temporarily'.

(ii) Page 2, line 31—

after 'sub-section (1)' *insert*:

'Provided that such alteration does not affect any employee adversely'.

(iii) Page 2, line 36--

add at the end 'or one month's remuneration for each year of service, whichever is larger'.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 5 provides that:

'Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Institute may, with the prior approval of the visitor, alter the terms and conditions of any employees specified in sub-section (1)......'

This creates an apprehension in our minds that in the case of the temporary staff, such alterations may be made as might adversely affect the employees. So, we want the word 'temporarily' also to be put in here, after the word 'permanently'. Since the institute has been newly established, it may be that some people have worked there for only four or five years; or there may be some important persons who are working there in a temporary capacity. Now that this institute is going to be an institute of national importance, a permanent institute of all-India status, it is keenly felt by us that those employees who are working there in a temporary capacity, for the time being, should not have any apprehensions in their minds that they would be affected adversely.

I now come to my second amendment. Under sub-clause (2) of this clause, the Visitor, who is no other person than the President of the Republic of India, will have to give his approval to any scheme by which the institute authorities may alter tha present conditions of service of the employee now serving in this institute. Here, we want to specifically provide that such alteration should not affect any of the employees adversely.

I have already referred to the cases of laboratory helpers and others. The Minister has read out the pay-scales of professors and lecturers of diffirent categories, but he has not said anything with regard to the scales of the lower-grade employees. I have referred specifically to the cases of laboratory helpers and other subordinate staff who assist the demonstrators and professors. In their case, I know that justice has not been done. They made some representations to the representatives of the Labour Ministery, but they could not get justice. Under these circumstances, we want to be assured that these employees would not be adversely affected

I now come to my third amendment. It has been provided in this Bill that if, after the institute has been declared to be of national importance, the authorities alter the conditions of service of any of the employees, and if such alteration is not found to be acceptable to him then his services may be terminated by the institute in accordance with the terms of the contract entered into with him, or if, no provision is made in this behalf therein, on payment to him by the Institute of compensation equivalent to three month's remuneration.

It may be that an employee might have rendered a total service of fifteen to twenty years, because it is just possible that certain persons who were working elsewhere might have been transfererd to this institute, they being either temporary or permanent Government employees. In such cases, generally, they are entitled to something more than three months' remuneration as is provided for here.

So, I want to provide specifically that in case their services are dispensed with, they should be given one month's remuneration for each year of service, or three months' remuneration, whichever is larger.

I hope the Minister will accept the three amendments that I have moved to this clause.

Dr. M. M. Das: This particular clause safeguards the interests of those employees who are already serving this institution, and as it is a Central Government institution, they are now Central Government employees. But after this Act comes into force, when the institution will be under an autonomous Board, what will be their condition? We want to safeguard their interests. The future employees will be recruited by the autonomous Board. In their case, this will not be applicable. This clause will be applicable only to those employees who are already serving in this Institute. This clause only protects their interests as Central Government servants. If there is any temporary hand, he will be guided by his own contract in service. It may be that he may have served for one month. For example, take the case of an architect. He may be appointed for one month to make a design of a new building. If I accept the amendment of my hon. friend, we should pay him for three months before he takes leave.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: He may have served for ten years also.

Dr. M. M. Das: The Institute is not ten years old. This is only for those who are serving now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The amendment says, one year's salary for every completed year of service.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How old is the Institute?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is only six years old.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member means that if an employee is retrenched or discharged, he should have the option of taking one month's salary for each year of service.

Dr. M. M. Das: That is not the usual government practice. So I cannot accept it. I cannot also accept the other two amendments.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How many temporary and permanent employees are there?

Dr. M. M. Das: That I cannot say without notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put these amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2, line 20—

after "permanently" *insert:*

"or temporarily".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 31—

after "sub-section (1)" *insert:*

"Provided that such alteration does not affect any employee adversely".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 36—

add at the end:

"or one month's remuneration for each year of service, whichever is larger."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9— (*Visitor*)

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I beg to move:
(i) Page 4, line 24—

before "The Visitor" *insert:*

"At the end of every three years or earlier if he so desires".

(ii) Page 4, line 31—

add at the end:

"A copy of the report and the action taken or directions issued by the Visitor shall be placed before Parliament".

It is stated that the Visitor may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of the Institute and to hold enquiries into the affairs thereof and to report thereon in such manner as the Visitor may direct. Then it is said that upon receipt of any such report, the Visitor may take such action and issue such directions as he considers necessary in respect of any of the matters dealt with in the report and the Institute shall be bound to comply with such directions.

In order that the progress and work of the Institute may be reviewed periodically and the general public and Parliament may be able to know its results, it is necessary that the period should be specified in the Bill. Therefore, I have put down that at the end of every three years or earlier, if he so desires, the Visitor may appoint one or more persons The second amendment is to the effect that a copy of the report and the action taken or directions issued by the Visitor shall be placed before Parliament

I say that both these amendments are necessary in the interest of the good work of the Institute and in the interest of the right of Parliament to know what action the Visitor has taken on the report These are very eminently reasonable amendments and I hope the Minister will have no difficulty in accepting them.

Dr. M. M. Das: I am sorry I cannot comply with the request of my hon. friend to accept these amendments

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Has he a closed mind?

Dr. M. M. Das: Both these sub-clauses have been taken from the Viswa Bharati University Act and the Delhi University Act.

Shri M. K. Moitra: What does it matter?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is no such provision there. Of course, I am not saying that it should not be here because it is not there either in the Viswa Bharati University Act or the Delhi University Act. But I do not see any reason why we should have these provisions here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Why?

Shri K. C. Sodhia: This is to enable Parliament to know about the progress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put these amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 4, line 24—

before "The Visitor" *insert*--

"At the end of every three years or earlier if he so desires".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 31—

add at the end:

"A copy of the report and the action taken or directions issued by the Visitor shall be placed before Parliament."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11.—(*The Board*)

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

(i) Page 5—

(i) line 14, *for* "two" *substitute* "three".

(ii) line 14, *for* "one" *substitute* "two".

(iii) line 16, for "the other" *substitute*— "one".

(ii) Page 5—

after line 17 *add*:

"(i) one person to be elected from among themselves by the members of the teaching staff of the Institute."

My amendment No. 11 is the same as Shri K. C. Sodhia's amendment No. 4. With regard to this amendment, it has now already been accepted by the hon. Minister that he would agree to this. Whether it is Shri K. C. Sodhia's amendment or my amendment, it does not matter. My intention in providing for another Member of this House is that in view of the criticisms that have been made with regard to the shortfall in expenditure during the First Five Year Plan and also the slow progress that has been made up till now, it is very necessary that this House has to keep a close watch on the progress of the Plan and the progress of developmental activities. So we should have another Member on the Board of Governors of this Institute.

With regard to amendment No. 12, which I consider a very important amendment, I would like to say this. The Minister has said that there is no such provision in the statute regarding the Massachussetts Institute of Technology and so he cannot accept it. He also read out certain portions from the law there. We are ready to accept anything good from any land, whatever it may be. But why should he be a blind imitator like this? What is the harm if you accept one member from the teaching staff? It has already been pointed that the Massaehussetts Institute does not allow admission to a Negro. So why should that be an ideal for the hon. Minister when Government have announced a socialist pattern here?

So far as the policy of Government is concerned, they have spoken about the association of workers with management in industry. Here is an institute of national importance where there will be eminent engineers. It has already been read out by the hon. Minister himself that the professors who are working there are drawing salaries of about Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 and so on and he has also said that they are not in a position to get a sufficient number of talented persons to serve in such technical institutions. There will be qualified and competent professors who will be in a position to advise so far as the day to day activities of the Institute are concerned. It is a research and teaching institute. The professors in such institutions come in close contact with the students and they know the details of the working of this institute. There is no earthly reason why such competent professors should not be given a place on this Board.

In every college, in the governing body, there is provision for the representation of the professors in it. Why should there be no such provision at all in this Institute of national importance? It has already been pointed out by my friend Shri Moitra that so far as the Calcutta University is concerned—and for the matter of that in any other University—they have provision for the election of a certain number of representatives from the graduates etc. When Government speak so proudly about democratic socialism etc., we wonder why they should not see reason and say that they are not in a position to accept this simply

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

because the Massachussetts Institute of Technology does not provide for such a thing. It is highly regrettable to see that while we are proud of this Institute Government are not accepting this and seriously object to it. We feel that there should be a provision like this—one member from among the teaching staff to be on the governing body. That is my point.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Sir, my amendments to clause 11 are two in number. I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 5—

for "one person" *substitute* "two persons".

(2) Page 5—

(i) line 14, *for* "two members" *substitute* "three members";

(ii) line 14, *for* "one" *substitute* "two"; and

(iii) line 16, *for* "the other" *substitute* "one".

I want that instead of one person to be nominated by the All-India Council of Technical Education, two persons should be nominated, because the Institute is of technological education.

My second amendment is that instead of two Members of Parliament there should be 3 Members on the governing body, two elected from among the Members of Lok Sabha and one from among the Members of Rajya Sabha. These are my amendments.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as the amendment of Shri Chowdhury is concerned, I think it is eminently reasonable to have some member of the teaching staff on this Board. If you kindly see the constitution of every college in India, you will find that on the governing body, usually, the Principal or some senior professor is there so that there may be liaison between the teaching staff and the students as well as the administration. It is entirely wrong if you want to have a Board which shall not be able to understand the difficulties the problems the aspirations and the lines of development that may arise so far as the college is concerned. I should think that if the hon. Minister just takes in one member from the teaching staff on the Board nothing would be lost. On the contrary, I think, the administration will be improved and will be much better and will not be ignorant of the difficulties and problems which confront the students and the professors. I think the amendment is worthy of acceptance

Dr. M. M. Das: I should like to draw the attention of our esteemed friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to clause 14 of the Bill. It reads:

> "The Academic Council shall consist of the following persons, namely:—
>
> (a) the Director, *ex-officio*, who shall be the Chairman of the Council;
>
> (b) the Deputy-Director, *ex-officio*, who shall be the Vice-Chairman of the Council;
>
> (c) the Registrar, *ex-officio*;
>
> (d) the professors appointed or recognised as such by the Institute for the purpose of imparting instruction in the Institute;
>
> (e) such other members of the staff as may be laid down in the Statutes."

This Academic Council will control the whole academic activities.

Shri M. K. Moitra: No, Sir.

Dr. M. M. Das: The professors are intimately concerned with teaching and so far as the academic life is concerned, everything is in the hands of the Academic Council. And, so far as the administration and policy is concerned, it is in the hands of the Board and I do not think it will be advisable to accept this.

Shri N. B Chowdhury: You have provided for 11 members and now you are going to accept an amendment for the addition of another member and so there will be 12 members. So, if one more member is there from among the teachers or the teaching staff, what is the harm? They cannot influence your policy to such an extent as to upset it.

Dr. M. M. Das: There is the Academic Council. So far as academic matters are concerned, they will have the voice but so far as the administration is concerned, we do not think it is necessary at all.

Shri M. K. Moitra: The Minister has said that the Academic Council will control the educational atmosphere. But, if the Minister looks into the Bill he will find that it is the Board which will frame the statutes and by statutes only the courses of studies and the syllabi will be fixed.

Dr. M. M. Das: Who will frame the Ordinances? They will be framed by the Academic Council.

Shri K. K. Basu: In case of difference on a certain issue between the Academic Council and the Board, who will have the overriding authority? Naturally, the Board will have it. So, even in academic matters, whatever the Academic Council may decide, ultimately the Board's opinion will count. Therefore, in Universities and other educational Institutions, there is some representative of the teachers.

Dr. M. M. Das: I am sorry I cannot accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: None of these, 3 and 4?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the amendment of Shri Sodhia is concerned, No. 4, we accept it as well as the corresponding amendment of Shri Chowdhuri also. Both of them have given the same amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, amendment No. 4 is accepted?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

(i) line 14, *for* "two members" substitute "three members";

(ii) line 14, *for* "one" *substitute* "two"; and

(iii) line 16, *for* "the other" *substitute* "one"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I need not now put amendment No. 11 to the House because it is the same as No. 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put amendments Nos. 3 and 12 to vote.

The question is:

(1) Page 5, line 5—

for "one person" *substitute* "two persons"

(2) Page, 5 *after* line 17 *add*:

"(i) one person to be elected from among themselves by the members of the teaching staff of the Institute."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The Ayes have it.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: It is a question of principle; we want a division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member insists, I shall have to allow division. I am having the bell rung.

5-40 P. M.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Mr. Speaker: The bell is ringing not merely for quorum but for division also. I think the division was challenged only in respect of amendment No. 12. So far as Shri Sodhia's amendment No. 3 is concerned, let me put it first.

The question is:

Page 5, line 5—

for "one person" *substitute* "two persons".

The motion was negatived.

Shri K. K. Basu: Shri Sodhia's amendment was already accepted.

Mr. Speaker: That was amendment No. 4; this is No. 3. I will put amendment No. 12 to vote.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: It may be read out because most of the Members were not present earlier.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 17 *add*:

"(i) one person to be elected from among themselves by the members of the teaching staff of the Institute."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it. The motion is negatived.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The Ayes have it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Now, those in favour will please rise in their seats. There are eight. Now, those against will please rise in their seats. I see a large number against. The motion is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

Some Hon. Members: Names of 'Ayes' may be recorded.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members who are in favour of this motion are particular that their names should be there, they will kindly pass on their names in one consolidated chit and I will try to include their names in the proceedings.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I think they are not particular.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 11 is barred.

The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 25

Mr. Speaker: I will put clauses 13 to 25 to vote as I find no amendments to them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I have something to say in respect of clause 19 and clause 22.

Clause 19 confers the right for the Registrar to be the Secretary of the Board, the Finance Committee, etc. He is the custodian of the records of the Institute, funds of the Institute and other properties of the Institute. But while sitting in the meeting, he will have nothing to say. I request the hon. Minister to see whether he can be regarded as a member without the power of voting.

Regarding clause 22, sub-clause (2), it says:

"All moneys credited to the Fund shall be deposited in such Banks or invested in such manner as the Institute may, with the approval of the Central Government, decide."

This is an institution dealing with education, especially, technological education, and its fund should be vested in a bank, that is, the State Bank of India. If it is allowed to invest the money in any other form, in the working of the Institute, the Financial Board and others will be implicated in the investment of money. I have given an amendment in this regard. As I put before a motion for reference to the Select Committee, I did not give notice of any amendment then. But when I came to know that the motion for reference to the Select Committee was not going to be accepted, at 1-45 P.M. I gave notice of this amendment, which I will read with your permission:

> "All moneys credited to the Fund shall be deposited in the State Bank of India."

This is my suggestion and I hope Government will accept it.

Dr. M. M. Das: The difference will be this. If we deposit the money with certain banks, we are not entitled to Interest.

Mr. Speaker: Investment comes in where there is a surplus over expenditure.

The question is:

"That clauses 13 to 25 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clauses 13 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 and 27 were added to the Bill

Mr. Speaker: The following are the names of Members who voted in favour of amendment No. 12: Shri K. K. Basu, Shri Mohit K. Moitra. Shri P. T. Punnoose, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, Shri Raja Ram Shastri, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Shri Narayan Rao Waghmare and Shri Ram Nagina Singh.

Clause 28.— (*Statutes how made*).

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I beg to move:

Page 11, line 10—

add at the end:—

> "and a copy of the same shall be laid before Parliament".

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister accept it?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is a copy of the statutes that is wanted here. I do not accept it.

Mr. Speaker: Statutes are different from rules; is that so?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, they are different.

Mr. Speaker: Where is the provision for rules?

Dr. M. M. Das: A teaching institution has got statutes and ordinance. He wants that the statutes issued for the first time should be placed on the Table of the House. There is no necessity.

Mr. Speaker: Parliament has nothing to do with this Institute. Is it?

Dr. M. M. Das: Three Members are three-two from this House and one from the other.

Mr. Speaker: What is the harm if the rules etc., are placed before this House? Every institution becomes Independent of Parliament.

Dr. M. M. Das: If you look at it, there is nothing sacrosanct about it. We can place a copy of these statutes on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister accepts the amendment. I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 11, line 10—

add at the end:—

> "and a copy of the same shall be laid before Parliament".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 28, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 31, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri K. K. Basu: As the Bill received the general support of the House, I did not, at the first stage, think of participating in this discussion. In the course of the discussion, I was pained to find the attitude of the hon. Minister in respect of the composition of the board. All sections of the House welcome that we are going to have such a big national institution which will be of such great help in the development of our national economy. It will help all parts of the country and we do not have very much of technical education or technical personnel now.

Clause 11 deals with the composition of the board. It seems that it is nothing but a department of the Government. I have no objection if it is so and if the Government come forward and say that this particular institution should be run by the Education Ministry. Then, it would be open for Parliament to come and criticise the functioning of that institution. But, when this Bill is passed, it becomes autonomous. Excepting for three Members of Parliament and one person to be nominated by the All India Council for Technical Education, all the rest are more or less Government nominees or representatives of the Government. We have in this board the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. We saw today the announcement about the new Chairman who has very little knowledge of technical education, or of education as such—I say so without meaning any disrespect to him. So, this Institution is not going to be run as a Government department. We want to work this institution in such a way that the gap in the technical personnel of our country will be filled up as soon as possible. We have been given the example of a great American Institution. I do not want to go into the merits but I want to say that it was established at a different period: when the ruling section of the Americans established this, there was white supremacy in America. In our country, we have a different problem. We are going to have a Plan in the democratic set-up. The Government often proclaims that there is a demoratic process at work and there is a Parliamentary Government. We want to say that there is democracy at work here unlike in many other countries where they do not have this form of Parliament or social or economic plan.

Even in this institution, representation to the professors was refused. It was unfortunate—it may appear personal—that the Minister of Education could not find any time to be present here even for a minute when this important piece of legislation was discussed in this House. This one institution will have much greater status than any other university. It was unfortunate that he could not be present and the Deputy Minister was not properly advised to accept the amendment. Even elder Members like Pandit Bhargava pleaded for this and whose opinions are heard with respect.

In the educational institutions in our parts—I think it is the same practice in your parts also—proprietory interests are not allowed under the university rules or secondary education rules. Educational Institutions cannot be considered as property. The rules provide that a representative of the teaching staff should be taken in every educational institution. There is no point in saying that administration is completely different from the teaching. The relationship between the students and professurs may be an administrative problem but it is necessary to know the reaction of the persons concerned, especially the professors who come in contact with students every day. They may have suggestions with regard to the system of education, methods or even fees. The nominees here are nothing but officials of the Government except four persons whom I have mentioned. After this Bill gets through, even this Parliament will have no voice in regard to this institution. Even questions will not he answered because they will say that it is an autonomous body. Only if there is some financial mismanagement and the Auditor-General finds something fishy, he will report to the PAC which will go into it. The Leader of the House is present here. I would urge upon the Government that we are creating an educational institution of the highest order, the first of the four of its kind. It should be managed in such a way that it will be a model for others. We know in what respect and esteem our teachers were held in the past for generations. But, here the Minister says that the teachers cannot have any voice as they are not competent to participate in the administration. In this institution especially, we want teachers who are expected to teach and also do research. Such an important institution is bound to play a very important part and an effective role in the development of our economy and the uplift of the social condition of our country. Still, we find the same attitude on the part of the Government when Lord Curzon was ruling in the good old days while education formed part of a Government department or under its domination. In this case, it is worse as it is an autonomous body filled up with Government's nominees. So, the Parliament will not have any control. I hope that the Government will consider all these things and bring in some amending measures within a short time.

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, I think I own an explanation to this House as to why I refuse to accept the amendment of Shri Chowdhury. We do not object to take a professor into the board. But, we do not want electioneering campaigns to be run within the campus of the institution or the formation of parties and cliques. (*Interruptions.*) It means there will be formation of parties and other political cliques within the institution. That is the only reason why I refuse to accept that amendment.

This institution is to be developed on the lines of the famous Massachussetts Institute of Technology in America. There also you will find the same thing. Professors or members of the teaching staff do not find place in the administrative body. The main reason is that we do not want to leave any scope for forming political parties or cliques and running electioneering campaigns within the campus of the institution.

6 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kaanngo): Sir, I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill to establish standards of weights and measures based on the metric system be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 30 from this House, namely: Shri R. D. Misra, Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shrimati Ammu

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Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Kanungo]

Swaminadhan, Shri M. Muthukrishnan, Shri U. R. Bogawat, Shri Akbar Chavda, Shri M. B. Vaishya, Shri Ganpati Ram, Shri Sunder Lall, Shri A. R. Sewal, Shri Khub Chand Sodia, Shri S. R. Telkikar, Shri Bhagu Nandu Malvia, Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta, Sardar T. S. Akarpuri, Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri L. J. Singh, Shri K. T. Achuthan, Shri Kamal Krishna Ds, Shri Birendranath Katham, Shri Bhawani Singh, Shri N. R. M. Swamy, Shri Baddam Yella Reddy, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Shri R. N. Singh, Shri Nand Lal Sharma, Shri Kailash Pati Sinha, and Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the committee shall make a report to this House by the 20th November, 1956;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Mr. Speaker: We will continue it the next day.

6.02 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 27th August, 1956.